Friday Sale June 15, at 9:80 o'clock. iture Sale this Week d Parior and Chamber Sets, reets, Lounges, Desks, Easy stators, Cook Stoves, General dechamise, and Chamber Sets at Private

MEROY & CO., Auctioneers. P. GORE & CO.,

AR TRADE SALE GOODS.

June 12, 9:30 a. m. eral important seasonable ETS, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs. P. GORE & CO.,

with instructions from shall close out at Auc-ESDAY, June 13, an Extra Line of

AND SUMMER GEO. P. GORE & COO. 08 and 70 Waplah-av.

DES AND SLIPPERS BUTTERS & CO.

ION SALE NEOUS BOOKS NOON, June 12, at 2:30 o'clock, 11B and 120 Wabash-av. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. dnesday Trade Sale, at 9:30 O'Clock A. M. YELLOW WARE Cloth & Carpeting,

ursday Trade Sale. & SHOES, ALE at 11 o'clock a. m.

LE CLOTHING, AND TRATS. OUSTOM-MADE. 116 and 120 Wabash-sv.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII,

WILL OFFER THIS DAY 500

PCS. Black and Colored Are Proving to All Buyers the DRESS SILKS

AGREAT SACRIFICE!

150 pes Givernauds
Rlack Gros-Grain Dress Silks,
24 inches wide, at \$1.25, regular price \$1.60.

100 pes Givernauds Black 2 H Quality, at \$1.35 and \$1.40, others ask \$1.75. 150 pes Givernauds Black 2 F Quality Satin Finish, at \$1.50, former price \$2.

100 pes Givernauds Colored Gros-Grains in Navy-Blue, Ink Blue, and Myrtle Green, at \$1.45, others ask \$2.

PARDRIDGES

114 & 116 State-st. Samples Sent Free on Application BEFRIGERATOR CAR.

TIFFANY Refrigerator Car Co. FOR TRANSPORTATION OF

BEEF, POULTRY. EGGS, BUTTER

14 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill. Send for Circular of Trial Trips.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

In selling CHOICE Imported Weelens made in the most "thorough, artistic manner," for gentlemen, at the LOWEST Prices possible consistent with a strictly FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE, that is warrusted in every particular. Prices Lover than for the past twelve or free years.

dding Toilet a Specialty! Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st. EDWARD ELY.

BRAZILLIAN BRALLIANT.

NO **OTHER**

Polishing Substance can be compared to it in Fineness, Brilliancy, or Permanence of Polish. BRAZILIAN BRILLIANT.

PIANOS. Chickering Upright Pianos.

Low Prices! Time Payments! Reed's Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren Street,

FINANCIAL.

Chicago.

ORTGAGE LOANS. e and Grounds at Highland Park to ren WALTER H. MATTOCKS. Room I, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

AND 7 1-9 PER CENT. The are now prepared to make loans on improved bruperty in sums of \$10,000 and upward at least one. We can make loans on residences in the first of \$5,000 and upward at 7% per cent. TURN-IA BOND, 102 Washington-st., Chicago. ALE. KING HOUSE OF LAZARUS SILVERMAN

Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, City and County Orders, and Mercantile Paper, GRATES AND MANTELS.

Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS.
PROBASCO & RUMNEY.
262 STATE-ST. PARIS FLOWERS.

PARIS FLOWERS. WREATHS and BOUQUETS for Summer Ronnets at Mme. PONCELETS, importer di-Park in Flowers and Feathers. 885 Wabash-son Eighteenth and Twantett-sia. Flowers and Flowers for Parties a Specialty.

MISCELLANEOUS. We have a very large line of goods made up expressly for Tin Weddings, and can fill any orders on short notice.

Most Satisfactory Investment They Ever Made.

People go out to see them daily, and I am making sales all the time.

The Lots are only one Block from the Depot, and 7 miles from Chicago. They are Beautiful Property, and I am selling them

\$100.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME OF YOUR OWN EXCURSIONS leave my office to see the Lots every pleasant day at 7 and 10:30 in the morning and at 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

LA GRANGE Is on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Rail-road; is one of Chicago's most attractive and enterprising suburbs, being beautifully situated among hills and groves; has now about 1,000 inhabitants, and growing rapid-ly; churches, achools, stores, etc., etc. 10-CENT TRAINS Already on, and 5-cent trains will probably run shortly. COMMUTATION ON THIS ROAD VERY LOW

And TRAINS ALMOST EVERY HOUR. Special evening trains during amusement season. Sunday trains for those wishing to attend church in the city. SPECIAL! SPECIAL! If you buy Two Lots, and will build im mediately, I will furnish you a pass good for TWO YEARS on every and all trains between Chicago and La Grange.

DON'T FAIL to see these Lots before buying elsewhere. It is the CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY in the market.

I ALSO HAVE

40 Lots at Hyde Park - \$600 100 Lots at Evanston - - 500 100 Lots at South Chicago 250 200 Lots at Desplaines - 200 40 Lots at Park Ridge - 300 400 Lots at Lake Side - - 100 300 Lots at Glencoe - - - 100 600 Lots at La Grange - 100 800 Lots at Thornton - - 100 .600 Lots at Homewood - 100

2,400 Lots at San Diego, Cal., 100 Remember that you get an Abstract with all property purchased of me, and also save commissions, as I deal in nothing but my own property, and SHOW IT FREE.

IRA BROWN

142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

IMPORTANT

FURNITURE BUYERS.

THE TOBEY FURNITURE CO.

Having determined to close out for cash its entire stock of Furniture, the largest, finest, and best assorted in the West, will offer its entire stock at prices below any thing ever before heard of. Most of these goods are of the most fashionable styles, recently manufactured by this Company, and many of them will be sold at less than half their former prices, and at less than they can be manufactured for to-day.

Such an opportunity for purchasing Furniture has never occurred before in Chicago, and probably never will again. Purchasers can have their goods stored 30 days free of charge.

The attention of Dealers is particularly invited to this sale.

State and Adams-sts. ART GALLERY.

Brand's Studios

The largest and most ele-gant in the country. Every GENUINE improvement in Photography is to be found at BRAND'S in advance of all others. The very best Card work at the uniform

\$3.00 Per Dozen. A special light for Children. STUDIOS AND GALLERY. 210 & 212 Wabash-av.,

NEAR ADAMS-ST.

ADVERTISING. ESTIMATES Riven for ABVERTISING in any NEWSPAPER in the Country. Our new Price List for Advertisers SENT PREE. C. A. COOK & CO., Advertising Agents Cor. Dearborn & Wash in Sts., Chicago.

TO RENT. FOR RENT

DESTRABLE OFFICES IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING TO RENT. Apply to WM. C. DOW.

Derby's Speech to the Tailors **Encourages the Peace** Party.

THE WAR.

Continued Rejoicings in Constantinople Over Reported Victories.

Gortschakofi's Last Note to His Friend Earl Derby.

Does Not Appear to Satisfy the British Cab-

The Points Concerning Constantinople and the Dardanelles Very Vague.

Greek War Preparations Cause the Porte Much Uneasiness.

The Asiatic Armies Apparently in Active Motion.

With a View to Securing Important Strategic Positions.

Along the Danube. The Works at Rustchuk --- Torpedoes

A Visit to the Turkish Fortifications

Versus Iron-Clads. RUSSIA'S OBJECT.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE SALISBURY STREET, W. C., June 12 .- Your ondent at Bucharest telegraphs: "1 have seen to-day a private letter from a high Russian official at St. Petersburg to one of the Grand Duke's staff, protesting earnestly against the idea, so mooted abroad by Continental papers, that Czar will make terms of peace and evacuate Roumania. I wish I were permitted to give the bitter language in which this letter is couched, but can say that its substance was that the Russian people never will permit such ignominy. It adds that the Czar personally informed the writer pefore leaving the Capital that the Russian new era of conquest had begun."

ENGLISH INTERESTS.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIB-THE, SALISBURY STREET, W. C., June 12 .-The speeches of Lords Derby and Salisbury last night at the Merchant Tailors' Guild created very great interest as being the first public expression of the Cabinet Ministers on the war. It has been known that the Marquis of Salisbury was an ardent peace advocate, but Lord Derby's views were

NOT GENERALLY UNDERSTOOD. this being the first time that he has opened his mouth. Whether he actually desires peace can hardly be gathered from his remarks, which, considered diplomatically mean little besides a general leaning towards peace rather than war-a sentiment which the humblest citizen can cordially echo. The real question is whether in this juncture, when British commercial supremacy is threatened, as the understanding is at present, England can remain quiet. This view

BY THE WAR PARTY GENERALLY, and is talked about on the streets and in public resorts. It should also be remembered that Lords Derby and Salisbury are not the majority of the Cabinet. However, it cannot be demied that their speeches are received with respect, and have a certain amount of influence. It is quite liable that the country may be divided into two new parties on war issues. The Radicals assume

A.DETERMINED FRONT, and raise hue and cry enough to appear by far the stronger, but when it comes to a decisive move, a vote in Parliament for instance, the respectable Tory element will come out and support the Government with all its old loyalty and enthusiasm.

CONSTANTINOPLE. BEJOICING OVER REPORTED VICTORIES.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE SALISBURY STREET, W. C., June 12 .- Our correspondent at Constantinople says that the Sultan has ordered special praise services at St. Sophia on account of the news of the Turkish recapture of Olti, and the defeat of the Russians at Penak. Foreigners are skeptical regarding the truth of the report, which comes through the official bureau, and is therefore sure to be exaggerated.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S LAST. NOT ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.
VIENNA, June 12.—Prince Gortschakoff's let

VIENNA, June 12.—Prince Gortschakoff's letter has been officially communicated to the other Cabinets. It seems it has not given such complete satisfaction as was expected. The wording on the points relative to Constantinople and the Dardanelles has not been found quite so clear and precise as to exclude ambiguous rendering, and set at rest any doubts such as may have prompted the British Government to draw up the well-known category stated by Mr. Cross. It seems to have struck the British Government that, though Russia does not covet the possession of Constantinople, still NO ASSURANCE IS GIVEN

the range of military operations, and consequently at any rate may be temporarily occupied by the Russians. The easened of the question is left unanswered, for whether Russia does or does not covet Constantinople seems comparatively immuterial. The important thing for the localization of the war is that Russia should not seize it. The assurance that the Dardanelles must always be regulated by international agreement.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1877.

DOES NOT TOUCH THE REAL ISSUE which the British Government seems to have had in view, namely: the Convention closing the straits to all foreign men-of-war, a nullification which Russia may well be supposed to aim at. It seems also that the assurances that Russia has no intention to monopolize the settlement of the Eastern question are deemed more vague than they might have been, as they do not state whether the Powers will be consulted efore or after settlement.

Other points in the Prince's letter are not deemed quite sytisfactory by the British Government, and may possibly give rise to a further exchange of ideas between it and Russia.

THE EUROPEAN ARMIES.

VERT QUIET.

LONDON, June 12.—There is almost an utter LONDON. June 12.—There is almost an utter absence of news of interest either from Asia, the Danube, or Montenes. The two armics on the Danube are watching one another, and cannonading is frequent, but the Russians have not yet disclosed their intentions. The Turkish report of a Russian attempt on Saturday to cross at Rustchuk is unworthy of attention, as the attempt certainly was not acrious. A St. Petersburg telegram to-day says it was merely the cannonading of sappers working at Giur-

CATLARO, June 12.—After fifty-five hou ighting near Krstaz, carried on mostly at close uarters, the Montenegrins have withdrawn t Banjani. The losses on both sides amount to several thousands. The Prince of Montenegro has withdrawn his beadquarters from near Nicsics back to Ostrok.

Constantinopia, June 12.—Mchemet Ali telegraphs that the Montenegrins have been routed in an engagement in the Kolaschin dis-

ATHENS, June 12.—The Greek army is to be reorganized. Thirty thousand men are to constitute the standing force. In 1873 the army was fixed at only 12,397 men.

ASIA MINOR.

VIENNA, June 12.—A telegram from Asia eems to indicate that there is no longer that ecling of despondency which was so marked in that a battle will be risked in Araxes Valley. The only question is, whether the Russians will attack the Turks in the position they have chosen, or push forward the column coming from Olti toward Erzeroum, and thus turn the Turkish flank. The flying columns which Moukhter Pasha has sent against the Russians at Olti show that the Turks are aware of this danger, but it remain to be seen whether they can obviate it and spare a sufficient force to check the eventual advance of the Russians over the Pass of Kiretshli Dogh, leading direct from Olti to the head of the valley of the Western Euphrates and Erzeroum.

OLTI AND PENAK. There is nothing later than the evacuation Saturday of Oits by the Russians and their rotreat to Penak. The Russians at Penak number 4,000 men and nine guns, while the Turkish corps which reoccupied Oits consisted of six battalions, two batteries and 1,000 cavalry. The Russians and Turkish accounts agree that the cannonading at Kars is ineffectual and in-MOUKHTAR PASHA

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 12.-Moukhtar Pasha KARS. The Russians are retiring from the direct

WILL BE SUSPENDED. It is stated Dervish Pasha will superse Moukhtar Pasha.

A son of Schamyl, the Circassian chief, has left Trebizond for Erzeroum.

SERVIA. MILAN WILL VISIT THE CZAR. BUCHAREST, June 12.—The Czar has signifie his willingness to receive Prince Milan at Plo iesti. The Prince will arrive on Friday, accom panied by Premier Ristics, Gen. Horvatovich and Protics and Leschjanin. The Porte ha een officially informed of the projected visit.

VIENNA, June 12.—Ten thousand Servians are oncentrated at Belgrade and 5,000 at Kraguje

The Permanent Committee of the Skuptachi propose to reduce the salaries of employes 8 per cent to cover the expenses for armaments

The Kragujevatz Arsenal is working nigh and day.

A Servian demonstration in the direction of Insch is probable, with the object of drawing off Mehemed Ali from Montenegro.

GREECE.

THE PORTE BECOMING UNEASY. LONDON, June 12 .- The Porte is uneasy re garding Greece. Safvet Pasha has question the Greek Minister at Constantinople concer ing the intentions of the new coalition Cabine The Minister's reply was not very reassuring He said he had no knowledge of any hosti intention, and did not believe the preparations were being made with any other object than preparing for all eventualities; but that i Greece finds herself drawn into the struggle sho would act openly. The latter part of the answer referred to apprehensions expressed by Safvet Pasha lest Greece should send bands into Thes

GENERAL.

NOT SO.

BERLIN, June 12.—The report is denied th Germany is about to form a second practice squadron of seven vessels, and is preparing to

THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 12.-The session the Turkish Parliament will be closed on the

OSTROK, June 12.-The invasion of Wassojevi by Turks is making progress, the Montenegrir forces there being only three battalions, and the Furks having tifteen battalions of regulars ad cing via Berain from the Servian frontier and a body of irregulars coming from Gusinje It is rumored that they intend passing by way of Brobniak to assist in the relief of Nicsics. The total losses of Suleiman Pashs at Krota s estimated at 4,000.

BULGARIA.

Vienna, June 12.—At Bucharest the Duke of Leuchtenburg is openly mentioned as the intended ruler of Bulgaria.

A Bucharest dispatch reports that the Rou-manian Government has addressed a note to the Powers protesting against the barbarous acts of the Turks, and stating if the Powers do not intervene to prevent these depredations Roumania will be compelled to carry war inte Turkey.
THE SINKING OF A TURKISH MONITOR

BUCHARSH, May 37.—One of the most daring deeds ever recorded in the history of warfar was performed on the Lower Danube, neather than the commanded by the comm

Lieut. Dubascheff, accompanied by the commander of the Roumanian fieldlis, Maj. Murgesen, left the northern shore of the Danube in a number of small boats, and proceeded towards the point Petra Fetet, below Matchin, and opposite Ibrails, at which point there was stationed a large Turkish monitor. The night was very dark, and they managed to surround the monitor before being discovered by the Turkish look-outs. When finally observed by the sentries on board, they were challenged, and "Who goes there!" rang out on the night air. Maj. Murgescu replied in Turkish, "Friends." The Turks, evidently not satisfied, commenced firing in the direction of Matchin, not knowing where these boats came from. The shots flew wide of their mark, and did no damage to the daring men in the boats. During the firing several of the Russian soldiers, under the direction of Lieut. Dubascheff, plunged into the water, swam silently to the hull of the ironciad vessel, and placed the deadly torpedo in close contact with the bottom of the monitor. After the destructive machine had been securely fastened, and the wires of an electric battery accurately adjusted, the men retired to the neighboring shore of the river, and at half-past 3 in the morning the monitor was blown into the air, with all the officers and crew. The explosion was terrific, and, as nothing is said of the crew being saved, it is supposed that all on board perished with the vessel.

supposed that all on board perished with the vessel. The cool determination with which this fearful enterprise was successfully carried out speaks for itself in the result, and the fate of the second Turkish monitor already sent to the bottom of the Danube with all on board shows how futile was the expectation that gunboats can maintain the mastery of a river lined with hostile batteries filed with enemies as resolute as the men whose deeds are recorded above.

The Roumanian Maj. Murgescu, who took part in the attack upon the monitor, is an officer of distinction, who was educated in France, and has traveled over the whole civilized world. The Turks are notorious for the wretched character of their outposts and night service, and it is doubtless owing to their defects in these respects that the desperate undertaking near Ibraila was so successful.

THE MONITOR DESTROYERS.

PARIS, May 29.—A talegram from St. Petersburg to the Russian Agency, dated to-day, says: The Grand Duke Nicholas has decorated Lieuts.

burg to the Russian Agency, dated to day, says.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has decorated Lieuts.
Doubasoff and Chestakoff with the Cross of St.
George, These two officers, as well as Lieut.
Petroff, Ensis, na Persine and Bahl, and the Roumanian Maj. Murjesco, ran the risk of almost certain death. At the first attack by Doubasoff, the
Czarevitch was filled with water; at the second, by
Chestakoff, which destroyed the monitor, the gunboat Xenia was riddled with shells and balls.
The zunboat Djihine, commanded by Ensign Tersine, had its poop damaged by balls and filled with
water, and then, having received another ball or
the prow, was forced to go to the enemy's shore to
repair and pump. The gunboat Czarevin, commanded by Ensign Bahl, was always exposed, bein
kept in readdness to save the gunboat Czarevitch
which was threatening to capeize. Maj. Murjesco
and Lieuf. Petvor gave active assistance to
Doubasoff and Chestakoff. Although under closfire for twenty minutes, all were aved, and re

terances are commonly regarded as semi-official, comments with considerable freedom upon the position of the several great Powers, and declares that the attitude of Europe is far from satisfactory to Russia, and must ultimately lead to intervention. England, says the Gazette, "is arming with feverish eagerness both by land and sea; she is fortifying Gibraltar, negotiating for a purchase of the Suez Canal, threatening to occupy Egypt, Crete, and Constantinople, keeping back Greece from an attack on Turkey, seeking allies for the Porte in Asia, intimidating the friends of Russia in Europe, helping the Turks with money, men, arms, ammunition, and advice, preparing for European notes with menacing demands on Turkey, and drawing up for Turkey insulting replies to these notes. There is no end to the open preparations of war and the secret diplomatic intrigues of England; and this is called never by and non-intervention." Austria, though not hypocritic like England, rejoices at being driven into a corner by Hungary, and is glad to be forced to de what she desires to do; in a word "her neutrality is openly hostile, and aims at the total destruction of Russia." Italy is not to be depended on, as her statesmen only wait for opportunities, and are ready to ally themselves wherever they are promised most advantages; France is powerless to act, but her neutrality will not necessarily be favorable to Russia. The only satisfaction which the Gazette finds in the European outlook is in the attitude of Germany, concerning which it remarks: "Germany, alone, has as yet made no declaration of neutrality; yet her silence is of greater value to Russia neutrality; yet her silence is of greater value t Russia than all the formal manifestations of th Russia than all the formal manifestations of the other Powers. Germany sympathizes with Russia. Her friendly policy is an antidote to the menacing neutrality of the four other States,—the best guarantee for a localization of the war, and for our success if such a localization should

THE TURKISH ARMY.

A VISIT TO THE DANUBIAN FORTIFICATIONS. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
RUSTCHUK, May 18.—The real weakness of Turkey can only be understood after such a journey as mine through the lines and past the chief fortifications on the Danube. It is only by a personal inspection that we can arrive at a knowledge of the situation on this side, so impossible is it for the Turks to tell the truth and so jealous are they of giving any information to the world. Nor does this eccentricity arise from any lack of self-confidence, but from mere stupidity. They are calmly ignorant of their littleness, and their reticence and mendacity are

I confess that at Widdin I was favorably im pressed, on the whole, with the troops, and saw in them a fee worthy of the Russ. But Osman In them a foe worthy of the Russ. But Osman Pasha's army comprises the flower of the Moslem forces, the most enthissistic and best drilled of the Osmanli, and I have failed to find their equals in Rahova, Palanka, Nikopili, or Sistova. I have seen

A HALF-SAVAGE PEASANTRY,

tricked out in gallant uniform,—reminding me ever so much of the old fable of the ass in a lion's skin,—blindly obeying commands which they neither understood nor cared to understand, fighting for a cause beyond their compre hension, and without even the stimulus of a ferocious religion to urge them on to deeds of valor. Does this statement seem overdrawn? I can only say in delense of it that the common Turkish soldiers whom I have seen since leaving Widdin have appeared to me to be lacking even in religion. They are simply ignorant brutes, and their ambition is excited only at the pleas-ing prospect of booty. It is likely that these Turks may not fairly represent the millions of Musselmen in Asiatic Turkey, Egypt, and Syria, who will soon flock to the standard of the Sultan, owing to his proclamation of a Holy War, but to-day they stand for the army which

But, from my present standpoint, I believe the weakness of Turkey to consist not so much in a poverty of brain as of pocket. The soldiers may be rude and to fight successfully. be rude and brutal, but they can be drilled

THE VATAL DRAWBACK
is that they are not supported by plenty of
arms, ammunitions, and appliances of war. It
is wealth that wins battles nowadays, and not
valor, and war has come to be a tremendously
expensive luxury. The Turkish Treasury is
empty, and all along the front there goes up a
continual cry for provisions to feed the troops,
for coal to run the monitors and transports, for
powder and shells, in fact, for every kind of
munitions. Meanwhile it is said here that a
representative has been dispatched to England
to procure another loan from that money-ridden
nation, and when the loan is effected the Army
of the Danube is

PROMISED LAVISH SUPPLIES. THE PATAL DRAWBACK

PROMISED LAVISH SUPPLIES.

Whether British capitalists will again come forward with the cash is to my mind exceedingly doubtful, especially as they have not yet been comforted with the sight of the interest on

previous loans.

I have taken great pains to ascertain the exect composition of the Turkish forces along the Danube, and I think my statistics may be relied upon. At Widdin, the extreme western post,

PRICE FIVE CENTS

there are 50,000 men commanded by Osman Pasha Mugir. The latter title, it should be explained, denotes a General of a superior rank, commanding a division. Below Widdin the first fortified point is Palanka, where are posted three battalions. At Rahova there are five battalions, at Nikopolf and in its vicinity are sever battalions, while seven more are at Sistova. In all there are about 18,000 men. At Rustchuk there are thirty-four battalions, with 18,000 men, including four battalions of Nizamis, one of Mustaliz, twenty-six of Redifs, and three of Egyptians. At Sillistria, still further down, are Egyptians. At Silistria, still further down, are gathered 22,000 men under Selami Pasha Ferik. At Shumla are 25,000 under Aziz Pasha, and at Varna, on the Black Sea, are 13,000 under Rachid Pasha. There are also

SCATTERED ABOUT THE DOBRUDSCHA and the towns south of the Balkans about 40,000 men, and finally should be included the garrison of Constantinople with 15,000 men. These figures represent exactly, I think, the fighting force at present available against the Russians in European Turkey.

I arrived at Rustchuk four days ago after a

weary journey over the desolate Bulgarian plains that stretch southward to the Balkans plains that stretch southward to the Balkans, broken in that long expanse by no sign of life except a few deserted villages of wretched aspect, and an occasional encampment of soldiery. At Nikopoli, whence my last letter was dated, I managed to engage a dragoman in place of the rascal whom I was forced to discharge, and I found the change a fortunate one. My new servant was a fellow, like Yorick, of Infinite jest, and combined with that quality

He was a Cretan by birth, and had been a sailor for several years, during which time he had made voyages to England, America, and nearly every important Continental port. When I discovered this priceless jewel he was just mourning the loss of a position in a khan at Nikopoli through his having indulged in an en-counter with a drunken Bashi-Bazouk, whom ne doubled up and rendered fit for the hospital Aschid proved a most valuable dragoman, and I would have been glad to retain him permanent-ly, but he had made up his mind to get away from the sent of war, as he said it encouraged his bloodthirsty tendencies, and so I was forced to part with him here. If it were not that mor mportant subjects intervened, I would like to rrate some of the sayings and doings o Aschid, a character in his way.

THE EUSTCHUE FORTIFICATIONS.

The fortifications of Rustchuk are really of a solid and formidable nature. Situated as the town is upon an eminence fifty feet above the Danube, with a precipitous front, it can be seen that the works command the river as no other fortress along the Danube is able to do. The walls have of late years been extended to the River Lorn, which enters the Danube just west of the town. The form of the fortress is triangular, the citadel being at the western angle. The fort, known as Sary Bair, is situated on a high point of land commanding the town and the entire works. In addition to the troops already enumerated there are five batteries of ar tillery and about 200 guns distributed among the redoubts. The commander of the garrison is Zahir Pasha, Ferik, a man of more than usua experience and sagacity, he having served in the Crimean campaign, and being, it is said, well versed in the history of sieges,—an attain-ment not often found in Turkish officers.

Since the Russians have occupied Giurgevo, across the Danube, firing has been going on almost continuously. A Tunkish Captain informs me that a battle has been expected daily for over a fortnight. The Turks have been on the alert, thinking that the Russians would attempt to force a passage of the river at this point in a to force a passage of the river at this point in a body, and thus bring on the first general en-gagement of the war. Indeed, on the very day of my arrival in Rustchuk the place was in a ferment of excitement. News had been tele-graphed that the Russians were bombarding Turtukai, and were hourly expected to cross the tween Rutchuk and Silistria, and is

ONE OF THE WEAKEST POINTS in the Turkish line of defense. Immediately opposite the town the River Argisch flows into the Danube, and thus affording opportunity for bringing down pontoons on short notice. The Town of Oitenitza, where is the centre of the Russian army, it is believed, lies nearly opposite Turtukai. But the attack was not followed up by any great demonstration. The cannonading lasted several hours, pretty effectually destroying the Town of Turtukai, and killing eight in the Turkish line of defense. Immed

I have spoken of the poverty of the Turkish Government. Day by day its impecuniosity becomes more apparent. I am told to-day that in this great fortress of Rustchuk, the chief point on the Danube, the soldiers are actually starving. The regular troops have not been paid tor eighteen months, and now even their scanty rations are being reduced. I know that the stock of ammunition is at a low ebb, and that strict orders have been given to the gun-ners not to return any fire which may be opened ners not to return any are wanted may be opened on us from Giurgevo. We are really enduring the hardships of a siege, while there is an open road behind us for the easy reception of supplies, which, however, do not arrive. What will be the end of it, who can tell? Doubtless before you receive this letter great events will have occurred which will change the whole situation of the war. Rustchuk may be a thing of the past, and your correspondent may be a prisoner of war.

There is still another vital question to b solved by the Turks, and that is how to use their tronclads in the Danube effectually, and how to preserve them from the new horror of torpedoes which has lately been introduced by the Russians. Already has one monitor been sunk, and each represents a large amount of money and a bulwark of defense. The largest one in the flottila is the ironclad Hiftzi Rahman, one in the flotilla is the ironciad Hiftzi Rahman, carrying four Armstrong guns. Other gunboats are stationed at points between here and Rahova, and also at Kalafat. But they are, it may be said, at the mercy of torpedoes, and may be blown up at any moment. The Russians are fitting up small torpedo-boats, of great speed, and each one of these little iron launches is said to be a tremendous agent of destruction, capable of shattering the proudest war vessel ever constructed.

St. B.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Marquis of Salisbury's and Earl Derby's speeches at the banquet of the Merchant speeches at the banquet of the Mcrchant Tailors' School last evening, coming immediately after the presentation of Gortachakoff's letter, will give intense satisfaction to the whole country by showing that the Government, while watchful of all British interests, will not pour out the blood and treasure of the country in dolense of nightmares or chimeras.

It is very doubtful whether Gen. Grant will find time to come to Oxford to receive the degree of D. C. L., recently tendered. His decision will be known to-day.

A project is on foot for a demonstration of workingmen in bone of Gen. Grant.

WILL VISIT SCOTLAND.

EDENDURG, June 12.—Gen. Grant evinesd particular pleasure on receiving the invitation of the Lord Provost of Edinburg. He intends to make a long stay in Scotland after his return from the Continent, when Edinburg and probably Glasgow will present him the freedom of the Gty.

REJECTED.

review of the grain trade for the weel Judging from present appearances, our I this year will be late, and whether the five tradity obtain a fair return for their must depend upon weather influences the next two months. The supplies of E wheat, both at Mark Lane and the properties the present and with than at Mark Lane, and growers have succeed in obtaining an advance on Enrilish wheat, whi factors in town have failed to do. With regs to foreign, imports into London have been I cral, to-day's returns showing the arrival nearly 63,000 quarters. Statistics indicate the requirements of this country between and harvest will be about 5,000,000 quarters, the firmess of holders appears reasonable. Still a recent high level of values to which wheat ro in London have been taken advantage by nearly all exporting countries, that the required quantity win all probability be forthcoming from Rusland India, if not from America. The future ourse of trade is no doubt very uncertain, by there decline; while, should politics assume more threatening aspect, or the season prounfayorable to the farmer, we may again a wheat up to 70 shillings a quarter.

The week's trade has been limited to the suply of the immediate requirements of milled who have been able to satisfy their wants a saillings aper quarter less money.

who have been able to estisfy their wants at 2 shillings per quarter less money.

Maize sold slowly at about 25s 6d per quarter for mixed American ship, and for the possible future this article gives rise to much conjecture, both at home and abroad. The brilliary weather which set in at the end of the week had a quieting effect upon the floating cargo trade, and, with the exception of ghirkas, which commanded full prices, all descriptions of wheat declined is to 2s per quarter. There are now few cargoes of the Black-Sea wheat on the passage, nearly all steamer cargoes having already arrived at their destination. Maize and barley have receded fully is per quarter, and with large arrivals trade closed dull at the decline.

ENGLISH RACES.

LONDON, June 11.—The Ascot meeting opene brilliantly to-day. A thunder-storm last even improved the turi. The Prince and Princess of Wales and ex-President Grant occupy the royal stand. The crowd is immense. The race for her Majesty's gold vase brought out seven starters, and was won by Skylark; Roseberry, second; Rhidorrock, third.

The Ascot stakes were won by Chypre; Finis, second; First Spring; third.

THE DIRECT CABLE CONPARY.

LONDON, June 12.—The Directors of the Direct United States Cable Company announce that they have decided to wind up the present company and form another with the same name. The object of the winding-up is to enable the working agreement with the Anglo-American Cable Company to be made effective. The principal heads of the agreement are: The agreement to remain in force for fifty years from May 1, 1877; the actual receipts, after deducting certain charges, to go to the joint account, of which 75 per cent is to belong to the Anglo-American, and 25 to the Direct Company. In case of interruption to either line for mote than one year, these propositions are to be modified. In case of total interruption for more than thirty consecutive months, agreement is to be

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—American meat has been selling at three pence per pound and six pence for the best since Saturday. This is caused by the sudden heat. Private advices deny the reported falling of the water at the Mediterranian entrance of the Suez Canal.

ROME.

MORE GOLD.

ROEE, June 12.—The Pope has received Vicar Apostolic Moreno, of California, who, in the name of Upper and Lower California, presented his Hollness with 45,000 frames.

LONDON, June 12.—The Lord Mayor and wife FRANCE.

WILL REPUSE TO VOTE THE SUDGET.

PARIS, June 12.—The members of the Budget
Committee appear agreed to support the rejection of the budget if the Ministry refuse to resign in obedience to a vote of censure.

IMMEDIATE DISSOLUTION.

PARIS, June 12.—1t is reported on good authority that President MacMahon has decided on immediate dissolution.

BELGIUM. ANTWERP PORTIFICATIONS. ANTWERP, June 12.—Antwerp is being put in complete defensive state by the ere

strategical works on the line of the River

CASUALTIES. A MISUDNERSTANDING. BALTIMORE, June 12.—A private telegram says that an excursion train came in collision with the Winchester train near Point of Rocks. Charles Keifer, Richard Dutrow, Dickson, and Walker were killed, and Louis Schley, Cotrail and others seriously injured. The train was from Beltimore, conveying passengers to take part in the memorial ceremonies and defication of the monument in the Confederate Cemetery at Hagerstown, to-day.

The collision occurred about 7:50 this morn-The collision occurred about 7:50 this morning, between the regular morning accommodation train from Winchester, Va., and a special excursion train from Frederick to Washington. The engines crashed into each other. Four persons were instantly killed and eighteen wounded, all on the excursion train.

The killed are Charles H. Keifer, editor of Frederick Examiner: Richard Dutrow, married to the control of the

The killed are Charles H. Keifer, editor of Frederick Ezamoser; Richard Dutrow, merchant; Dorsey Walker, merchant, and Howard E. Dickson—all of Frederick City.

The wounded are: Louis Schley, son of Dr. Fairfax Schley, dangerously, lost both legs; and Col. Charles E. Trail, dangerously. Col. Trail is one of the most influential and wealthy citizens of Frederick, and was Senator from that county for several terms. The remaining sixteen wounded are as follows, whether dangerously or slightly, is not stated: M. L. Knodle, A. Knottenagle, W. H. Young, L. C. Mollineaux, William Bartges, Peter Luganbell, Isaac Eley, G. F. Snouffer, William Bartgen, L. C. Mollineaux, William Bartges, Peter Luganbell, Isaac Eley, G. F. Snouffer, William Bartison, H. N. Hutchinson, John Davidson, Johnny Dennis, and Henry Brashears.

All the killed and wounded were from Frederick City or residents of Frederick County, and have been taken to Frederick City. Only one person, a lady, on the Winchester train was injured, and sie not seriously.

The cause of the accident was a misunferstanding between the train-men.

Later dispatches state that Louis Schley diea from injuries received before being removed.

Col. Charles Trail is reported fatally injured. One or two more may die, but the others will recover.

A dispatch from Frederick says the collision

recover.

A dispatch from Frederick says the collision is attributable to gross carelessness and negligence of trausmen.

Mesers. Keiter, Trail, Falconer, and Col. Dennis were a committee from Frederick on their way to Washington to extend an invitation to President Hayes and Cabinet to attend the next fair of the Frederick County Agricultural Society.

FLOODS.

LITTLE ROCE, Ark, June 12.—The river, after falling five inches at Fort Smith, came to a stand this evening at that point. The overflow is said by old citizens to be the greatest since 1844. All plantations along the river from Fort Smith to the mouth not entirely above the overflow are under water.

MEMPHES. Tenn., June 12.—The damage by the beavy rain-storm of Friday, in North Mississippi, is very great. In many instances the crops are ruined entirely, fences swept away, and stock drowned.

The damage on the Mississippi & Tennes.

MT. CARMEL. Mr. Carmet, Ill., June 12.—A grand straw, berry and ice-cream supper will be given at the st. Charles Hotel to-morrow night for the benefit of the Mt. Carmel sufferers.

THE RAILROADS.

FAST-TRAIN TALK. The feeling in railway circles yesterday re-arding the fast-train war was less excited than any previous time since the commencement hostilities. Although nothing has happened uring the last few days to change the situa-on, yet the belief is general that the end of its week will see the end of this war. This beon, yet the belief is general that the end of is week will see the end of this war. This befit is based on the arrival of Vanderbilt from prope, and that the managers of the various ads interested in this difficulty are very anxact to have matters adjusted. While it has en demonstrated that the roads can make the stance between New York and Chicago in centy-four hours without subjecting the trained passengers to much, if any, additional danger, yet the railroad managers fefer to run their trains on the regurachematic and t vania Company amicably settled. It is stated the latter line will give up the contest if Wabash road agrees to base its running ie on that of the Chicago roads. If the Wabash road agrees to base its running ie on that of the Chicago roads. If the Wab Road is actuated by fair and honest most it cannot expect to be allowed to make bettime from southwestern points to New York is made via Chicago with a less mileage. It is made via Chicago with a less mileage. It is made via Chicago with a less mileage. It is the time advertised, the former at 4:45 n. and the other at 4:20 p. m., and make the eto New York, as promised, in about twenty hours. The fast trains of both these is to New York, as promised, in about twenty hours. The fast trains of both these is which left last evening were again well romized. The Michigan Central Railroad I adheres to its first arrangement and starts fast train at 1:30 p. m., arriving in New kat the same time as the fast trains of the ce Shore and Pennsylvania Company, ange to say, this train was better patronized in the fast trains of the other two roads, the mon Monday taking out sixty-one through songers, and the one yesterday sixty-five, either this is caused by the fact that the train was of the other roads, or because the time of ring is better chosen, is an unsolved probastic trains will be recontinuation of the war acceptant during the continuation of the war acceptant during the continuation of the war trains will be held at Suspension Bridge and

Special Disputch to The Tribums.

DELPHIA, June 12.—The end of the ssenger trains appears to be approached as soon as they are fairly under way. that there seems to be some difficulty about the passenger business which should be adjusted, and he hopes for an early conference at which matters may be adjusted. The Pennsylvania Road has met its competitors at every point, making equal time, though running two or three miles slower each hour, and the officials are firm in their determination to make as quick time and as low rates as any from the West and Southwest. If they were to name the figures, they would undoubtedly prefer a \$20-rate, with a thirty-hour run, getting into New York between 10 and 11 o'clock. The feeling at present is that the fast trains will soon be withdrawn.

AN OHIO FIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Columbus, O., June 12.—After fighting each other in the Courts of Common Pleas allower the State, or at least all along the line of the Springfield, Sandusky & Cleveland Road, and carrying the case to the District and United States Courts, the Farlow party to-day achieved its first victory in the Supreme Court of Ohio. It was stated some weeks ago that Farlow made a motion in the Supreme Court to vacate the order of Judge Finefrock, made at Fremont, appointing J. D. Sea Receiver of the Company. The case was argued by Judges Ranney, Burke, and others, and the Court reserved its decision until to-day, when the same was rendered, as given below. From the bitter fight which has been carried on, and the fact that Sloan and his party are strongly intrenched at Sandusky, the headquarters of the Company, there may yet be a surious railway fight before President Sloan, and the powerful party backing him, will give up the road. The decision of the Supreme Court is as follows:

ST. LOUIS & COLORADO.

marrow-gauge road is projected from St.

s westward to Colorado. The St. Louis

solices thus outlines the plan for the pro-

on an air-line to this city. The route passes through the best agricultural section of the Stata. Union County will give \$2,000 per mile for each mile in that county. The townships in Madison and Warren Counties, through which the road passes, will give liberally. A public meeting was held here to consult with the officers of the road, at which representative business-men were present. It was conceded that the road was an important improvement, and should be built. A Committee of seven was appended to act in conjunction with committees in other piaces and the officers of the road, to push the project through. It is understood that the Des Moines & Minnesota Company will add in the construction, and equip and operate the road when built, if desired.

From Afton to St. Jo the latter city is pushing the work forward with assurance of success.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Bosrow, June 12.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, the case of the United States vs. the Michigan Central came up.

This was an action at law to recover the sum of \$55,843.85 alleged to be due the United States as a balance alleged to be due the United States as a balance of taxes and interest on the income, net earning, gains, and profits of the defendant corporation for the years from 1864 to 1871. The defendant filed a plea in abatement, alleging that the defendant corporation was created solely by the laws of the State of Michigan, and ought not to be held to answer in this suit in this district of Massachusetts. It appeared that the defendant was a Michigan corporation, and that no property was attached in this district, and the Court dismissed the action for want of jurisdiction.

MICHIGAN MATTERS. Special Correspondence of The Tribuna LANSING, Mich., June 11.—An organ known as the Michigan Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association met in this city on Thurs-Agents' Association met in this city on Thursday last, and perfected an organization. All the railroads in the Lower Peninsula were represented. The next meeting will be held at Petasky, July 12.

Surveyors start to-day to survey a route for a railroad from this city to Grand Rapids, touching Grand Ledge, Woodland Centre, Bowne, and Alaska.

ITEMS. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is not troubled by the floods in Missouri, and its trains to Kansas City run through as usual. The Chito Kansas City run through as usual. The Checago & Alton is taking its business to Kansas City via the Missouri Pacific Railroad, its usual connection, the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, having had its tracks considerably damaged by the flood. The washout on the Mississippi Central has been repaired, and the Illinois Central trains to and from New Orleans come through again as usual.

trait rains to and from New Orleans come through again as usual.

The New Orleans, Jackson & Northern Railroad has been reorganized, with the following officers: President, W. H. Osborn; Vice-President, James C. Clarke; Treasurer, R. S. Charles; Auditor, S. B. McConnico; General Freight and Passenger Agent, D. B. Morey. Vice-President Clarke has mede the following appointments: Superintendent, W. P. McKinley; Road Master Northern Division, J. J. Conway; Road Master Northern Division, J. A. Deaton. The office of General Manager has been abolished.

Judge Cowan, General Solicitor, Mr. Randolph, Chief Engineer, and Mr. Thomas P. Barry, Western General Passenger Agent, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, are in the city on business for their Company.

o'clock last evening a well-dressed man, about six feet tall and finely proportioned, went to Market street, and asked to be shown some revolvers. He selected one of large cailire, and requested Mayers to load it. On receiving it back from Moyers, who supposed the man intended to purchase it, he suddenly placed the muzzle to his right temple, and, before a movement could be made to stay the act, he discharged the weapon, sending a ball clear through his head. He fell to the floor unconscious, and was remoyed to the City Dispensary, where he died in about an hour. The man was a stranger in the city, and had nothing on his person by which he could be identified.

St. Louis, Mo., June 12.—The man who shot himself last evening as Thomas Bollis, a gambler, who traveled with a circus and plied his vocation as a three-card monte man.

E. H. Schroer, a German, who had been a hard drinker, read an account of the suicide of Thomas Bollis in bed this morning, and evidently was much impressed with it, for he asked his wife to leave the room on some trifting pretext, and while she was absent he got up, took a revolver from the bureau drawer, placed it to his right temple as Bollis did, and blazed away. The ball entered the brain, inflicting a wound from which he died about noon. He leaves a wife and two children.

Andreas Schenck, a stonemason by trade, was found dead in his house, No. 1855 Decatur

He leaves a wife and two children.

Andreas Schenck, a stonemason by trade, was found dead in his house, No. 1859 Decatur street, this moraing. Examination discloses the fact that he had taken Paris green the night before with suicidal intent. He had been a hard drinker, in consequence of which and continued abase his wife left him some two months ago.

SPARTA, Wis., June 12.—Gilbert C. Woolcott, an old and respected citizen, committed suicide at his residence in this city yesterday morning by shooting himself with a rifle near the heart. He died in about thirty minutes. He leaves a wife and several children. Cause supposed to be temporary insanity.

CLEVELIAND, O., June 12.—William Schmitt, tinsmith, of this city, suicided on Saturday last. The body was found this morning in the river. Cause—business troubles and excessive drinking.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 12.—An election was held in Georgia to-day to ascertain whether the people desired to vote for or against holding a Constitutional Convention. Richmond County will give about 300 majority for the Convention. The Eighth Congressional District will give a majority for the Convention. Returns from other districts come in slowly, and are not sufficiently definite to indicate which way the question has been decided. The blacks voted solidly against the Convention in this city, a large number of whites voting with them. The Republicans generally voted against the Convention. The total vote in the State is light.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 12.—Specials from all parts of the State to 10:30 indicate that the Convention has been beaten in the State by a small majority.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 12.—Partial returns from forty-eight counties give 8,061 for the Convention, and 5,948 against the Convention.

SAVANNAR, Ga., June 12.—The Constitutional Convention was carried in this county to-day by about 1,700 majority. Two thousand three hundred and ninety-six votes were cast. The entire vote is not yet counted.

It has been raining all day, which kept many from the polls. The Radicals showed more activity to-day in voting than in the past two years.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18—1 as m.—For the Lake region, stationary or lower pressure, warmer southerly winds, partially cloudy weather, and rain areas.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

Guicago, June 12.

Time. Bar. The Bu., Wind. Ba. Weather.

6:69a. m. 29.91 50 75 S. W. frosh. Balt.

11:18a. m. 29.92 65 63 S. W. brisk. Fair.

2:00p. m. 29.91 64 1 S. W. brisk. Fair.

3:53p. m. 72507 71 40:18. W. brisk. Fair.

3:53p. m. 72507 71 40:18. W. brisk. Fair.

3:53p. m. 72507 68 68 W. frosh. Cloudy.

Notep. m. 20.00 68 68 W. frosh. Cloudy.

National thermometer. 72: minimum.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

Hatmax, June 12.—Arrived, steamship Nova Scotm, from Liverpool.

London, June 12.—Steamships Marathon, from Boston, and Maine, from New York, have arrived out.

New York, June 12.—Arrived, steamship Maas, from Rotterdam.

MOVILLE, June 12.—Steamship Rthiopia, from New York, has arrived.

MASONIC.

Recisi Depoted to The Tribuna.

Milwauner, Wis., June 12.—The Grand Masonic Lodge of Wisconsin convened here to-day, with a large attendance. Grand Master Cattrill delivered the address. The session continues to-morrow.

SAM AND TOM.

Being Warmed by the Wine of the Great Manhattan Club. They Exhibit Their Wounds to Their

Sympathetic Countrymen. Samuel Slightly Slops Over, and Is Historically Inaccurate;

While Thomas Bears More Lightly upon the Octarchy's Verdict.

Both Eminent Statesmen Admit, However, that the Country Is Safe.

TILDEN.

HE DRAWS IT VERY STRONG. NEW YORK, June 12.—The reception given to ex-Gov. Hendricks this evening by the Manhattan Club was the occasion for a large gathering of the best-known Democrats of the city. The rooms were brilliantly lighted up, a brass band relayed cutidle and a large grown assembled. layed outside, and a large crowd assemble played outside, and a large to a seemblage were David Dudley Field, Judge Donohue, S. J. Courtney, Augustus Schell, John McKeon, Benjamin J. Wood, Judge Westbrooke, Judge Van Brunt, William C. Wyckham, George W. McClelland (of the Old Guard), Chief-Justice Col. Wingate, and many others. Shortly after

announced, amid great cheering and clapping of hands. The Chairman, A. J. Vanderpoel, briefly introduced the distinguished guests, and Gov. Tilden spoke as follows: briefly introduced the distinguished guests, and Gov. Tilden spoke as follows:

Everybody knows that after the recent election the men who were elected by the people President and Vice-President of the United States were counted out, and the men who were not elected were counted in and seated. I disciaim any thought of personal wrong involved in this transaction. Not by any act or word of mine shall that be dwarfed or degraded into personal grievance which is in truth the greatest wrong that has stained our national annals. To every man of the four and a quarter millions who were defrauded of the fruits of their elective franchise, it is as great a wrong as it is to me, and no less to every man of the minority will the ultimate consequence extend. Evils in government grow by success and by impurity. They do not arrest their own progress. They can never be limited except by external forces. If the men in possession of the Government can in one instance maintain themselves in power against an adverse decision at elections, such an example will be imitated. Temptation exists always. Devices to give the color of law and false pretenses on which to found fraudulent decisions will not be wanting. The wrong will grow into a practice it once condoned; in the world's history changes in the succession of governments have usually been the result of fraud or force. It has been our faith and our pride that we had established a mode of peaceful change to be worked out by the agency of the ballot-box. The question now is, whether our elective system, in its substance as well as in its form, is to be maintained. This is the question of questions. Until it is finally settled there can be no politics founded on inferior questions of administrative policy. It involves the fundamental right of the people. It involves the fundamental right of the people. It involves the whole system of popular government. The people will not be able to trust authors or beneficiaries of wrong to devise remedies; but when those who condemn the wrong Everybody knows that after the recent elec-

New York. It had conquered, or bribed, or flattered and won almost everybody into acquiescence. It appeared to be invincible. A year or two later its members were in the Pententiaries or in exile. History abounds in similar examples. We must believe in the right and in the future. A great and noble nation will not sever its political from its moral life. HENDRICKS SPREADS IT A LITTLE THINNER.

At the conclusion of the Governor's address,

lov. Hendricks, being loudly called for, rose

Gentlemen: I thank you for the honor you do me. I appreciate it in part as an expression of personal respect and confidence, but more as a declaration and assurance of your support of the principles and politics of which, in honorable association with your distinguished citizen, I was made a representative in the political contest of last year. I begt to assure you that I appreciate the honor you show me the more lightly because of your devotion to political principles which experience has shown to be essential to the preservation of good and pure Government and property of the people. Very carnestly the Democrats of this great city and Statz, and of Indiana, as of also other States, contended for and demanded the restoration of local self-government in all the States where it had been denied. They insisted upon a reduction througout the entire public service in expenditures, not by hundreds nor yet by thousands, but by many millions annually. Therein was involved also a great reduction of the vast army of office-holders and substitution of honest for dishonest administration. Contending for results so notably right and honorable, their cause was grand and their victory glorions. I will not disturb the pleasure of this occasion by undertaking to recount the means whereby the will and judgment of the people were defeated. The result as declared in Louisiana and in Florida, and at Washington, is not and cannot be made satisfactory to the country for the obvious reason that it was not true. A great and sincere people will rest their final judgment only upon truth, and never upon Iraud, successful through technicality. Even should the President and Cabinet adopt a part to whole of the tolicies and purposes for which the Democratic party has been contending for many years, and which became so distinctly dofined last year—even that cannot remove or quiet public discontent. The Democrats will not interest and selected and condemned by the people was the subject of fact of the majority to rule, is accordance with the s

because right and fruth were too strong to be longer suppressed. In this the Democrate find a reason to stand more firmly. With their party out of power, with no patronage to disponse, and no money to distribute, but animated by the spirit of our institutions, and inspired by the sentiment that the right of local self-government is inherent in the people, the Democratic party during the

part ten years has restored one State after another, until now the tread of the soldier is beaud. in no legislative hall, but in every State the people are governed by laws of their own enacting and by officers of their own

their own enacting and by officers of their own choosing.

My fellow-citizens, my home is in the West, and my associations have been with the people of that section. Among you I am personally almost a stranger, yet I am received by you with open arms and cordial greetings. Need I say I am gratifed because of this fact? It has more than a personal significance. Does it not proclain that we entertain no sectional, political sentiment or sectional policies? Some may think we should have an Eastern policy, and others that it should be Western, but it seems to me that a New Yorker and an Indianian should understand it better than that, and that our legislative and administrative polity should be as broad and comprehensive as the industries, and trade, and commerce which it may affect. Does the trade of the great cities of the Atlantic stop with the mountains? Does it not reach beyond the Mississippi and across the Missouri? Every new home that is built upon that receding border, every new farm that is made far out even within the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, and in remote parts of the country, are as certainly and almost as directly connected with the prosperity of this city as are the permanent and valuable improvements upon your more fistant streets.

I have said this under the influence of

valuable improvements upon your more distant streets.

I have said this under the influence of the sentiment that in respect to production and trade the East, and West, and South are one, and that a wise and just policy will alike and almost equally promote the prosperity of each, if your judgment should be as comprehensive as the influence of your commerce, and as far-reaching as distant lines of your trade.

The proceedings terminated with hrief speeches by Gov. Robinson, Lieut-Gov. Dorshehimer, and Senator McDonald, of Indiana.

FIRES.

IN CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 12.—A dispatch from Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, says an extensive fire is raging in that vicinity, burning over many miles square, destroying grass and grain crops. A great number of cattle were overtaken by the flames. The fire will necessitate the slaughter of a great deal of stock on account of lack of forage. A Los Angeles dispatch says the great forest fire is running in the mountains west of that city, extending down to the plains. Details are wanting, but it is known that many homesteads have been destroyed and a great amount of hay, lumber, and property burnt. Yesterday afternoon half the business portion of Plymouth, Amador County, burnt. Loss, \$35,000; insurance light. extensive fire is raging in that vicinity, burning

GALVESTON. GALVESTON, June 12.—The following are ad GALVESTON, June 12.—The following are additional losses by insurance companies in Friday's fire: Scottish Commercial Insurance Company, Glasgow, \$55,300; Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, of California, \$37,000; St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of New York, \$26,500; German American Insurance Company of New York, \$53,000; Home Insurance Company of New York, \$53,000; New York Underwriters' Agency, composed of the Germania derwriters' Agency, composed of the Germania and Hanover Insurance Companies, \$20,500

CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 358 at 12:30 last evening The alarm from Box 358 at 12:30 last evening was caused by a fire at No. 32 Henry street, the residence of Michael Kehoe. Damage nominal. The alarm from Box 83 at 8 o'clock last evening was caused by a fire at No. 413 Third avenue, owned by M. L. Pierce. Damage nominal. cause unknown.

The alarm from Box 55 at 9:45 last evening was caused by a fire in the four-story brick building, Nos. 270 and 272 Wabash avenue, owned by A. J. Averill, and occupied by Donnelly & Barnes, furbiture dealers. Damage to building nominal, to furniture by fire, water, and smoke, about \$2,000, fully covered by insurance. Cause unknown.

CRIME.

TWEED. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Contrary to the hope be has cherished for months, William M. Tweed will remain a prisoner in the Ludlow Street Jaff will remain a prisoner in the Ludlow Street Jall till the judgment procured against him in favor of the people of the State for \$6,000,000 is satisfied. The endeavors which his counsel, John D. Townsend, has made to procure his release have failed utterly, and the evidence which he proposed to give against his confederates in thieving in consideration of his freedom has been rejected by Attorney-General Fairchild. That official informed a reporter of the Times at a late hour te-night that he had sent back to Tweed the propositions submitted to him about two months ago, and word that he would have nothing more to do with the appeals of Tweed. He also stated that no overtures have been made to him for the confpromise of the case against ex-Comptroller Connolly and ex-State Scuators Harry Genet and Thomas C.

M'GHEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Dixon, Ill., June 12.—Judge Eustace closed his able and strong legal plea for the prisoner at half-past 10 this morning, and was immediately followed by the Hon. William Barge in behalf of the people, who spoke until 5 this afternoon, when the case was given to the jury, who are now out. The argument of Mr. Barge, his grouping of the evidence, making it all point with irresistible force upon the guit of the prisoner, carried almost universal conviction to the audience, if not to the jury, that there was no possible escape for the reverend prisoner.

STABBED BY A PARAMOUR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New York, June 12.—A woman calling herself Alice Strickland was stabbed by a former paramour on Sunday night in a low saloon. She died this morning. Her real name proves to be Mary Roxana Strickland, and she was born of respectable parents in a small town in Maine, and was 23 years old. She abandoned her home six years ago, coming to this city, where she soon began a life of shame. Her murderer, William Burke, has not yet been arrested.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
St. Paul, Minn., June 12.—A negro named
Taylor Coombs was arrested by a St. Paul detective to day on a charge of raping a 18-yearold daughter of Samuel Flick, of Point Doug-lass, Washington County. The evidence is said to be positive. This is Coombs' third offense of the kind, he being but recently discharged from the Penitentiary, where he had served a four-year sentence for his second offense.

MURDERED FIVE YEARS AGO. Brainerd reports finding the remains of Ellen Brainerd reports finding the remains of Elfen McArthur, killed by the Indians in 1872, on Sunday by boys funting near Crow Wing. The remains were identified by portions of the dress and shawl, and were brought to Brainerd to-day for burial. Two Chippewa Indians were hung by a Brainerd mob in the fall of 1873 on account of Miss McArthur's murder.

SLEEPY OFFICIALS.

New York, June 12.—Remissness of the NEW York, June 12.—Remissness of the police force in allowing prisoners to escape was shown again to-day. Two prisoners, named John Fox and Thomas Delancy, were arrested on a charge of highway robbery with violence, and, while the complaint was being taken against thom, Delancy, slipped out under the eyes of the officers and made his escape from the Tombs Police Court. All efforts to capture him failed.

BURGLARY. BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KENOSHA, Wis., June 12.—It was discovered this morning that burglars had paid their respects to the inmates of Mr. J. G. McKindley's residence by appropriating to their own use a gold watch and chain valued at \$250 belonging to a lady visiting there, and Mr. McKindley's pocketbook, containing \$35.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

New York, June 12.—William H. Leith, of Brooklyb, was arrested to-day on a charge of forgery. The complainant in the case is Allen S. Abgar, teller of the Merchants' National Bank of New York, who accuses the prisoner of having obtained \$25,600 from that bank on forged checks sometime in June, 1876.

KATE NOONAN.

Special Dispotes to The Proses.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 12.—The jury in the trial of Kate Noonan for the murder of W. H. Sidle were discharged to-day, having failed to agree. Rumor says they stood eleven to one for acquittal.

OUTDOOR SPORTS. The Chicagos Find a Game Where

They Lost It Monday. They Get It in the Ninth Inning, and Don't Throw It Away. The Bostons Treated to Another 7 to 0 Dose by the Harts Special of dords and a

tart, 1 b.....

Carey, s. s....

Wright, 2 b.... White, r f.... O'Rourke, l. f... Sutton, 3 b....

Special Diapatch to The Tribuna.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 12.—Base-ball: Fatbanks, of Chicago, 1; Brown Stockings, of Minneapolis, 4.

BINGS AND STOCKINGS.

THE TURF.

yesterday passed off very successfully. The principal feature of the day's sport was the dis-

covery and punishment of an alleged "ringer" in the horse Wild Irishman. This horse came to this meeting all the way from Richmond, Va., and was entered in the four slow races.

was something insiy about wild risamin, and, in order to satisfy themselves, certain parties telegraphed to Richmond, asking for particulars regarding his record, etc., and received a reply to the effect that he had a record of 3:05, ob-

The econd race of the day was a match between the black gelding Frank G., owned by Isaac Waixel, and Ethan, owned by Thomas Evers. It was a foregone conclusion that Frank G. could win, and before the race he sold \$5 to

\$2, the favorite. There was not much sport in this race, Frank winning easily in straight heats. The winner was driven by George Logan, who handled him in fine style. The summary is as follows:

NEW YORK, June 12.—The Brooklyn Yacht Club regatts was salled over again to day with the following result:

Schooners—Comet, 5 h., 50m., 50a.; Estelle, 8h., 35m., 35a.

THE PIRST DAY OF THE DEXTER PARK MEETS

Minneapolis, 4.

BINGHAMTON. N. Y., June 12.—Base Crickets. 3; Eries, 0. Twelve innings. Crickets scored three in the last inning.

First Day of the Dexter Park Races-Trotting at Columbus, Beacon Park, and Kalamazoo.

BASE-BALL.

The uncertainties of the game have been pretty clearly shown in the last two games; i the first, one error lost the whole thing after it had been well played for nine and two-thirds innings; in the second, the winning team made three times as many errors as the losers, and gave them six unearned first bases, and yet "knocked out the cake," as the phrase used to be. The game was just about such an one as that of the previous day should have been. It was in the main sharply played, enjoyable, and creditable to both sides. About 2,000 people witnessed it and generally approved it, though they did not like the unpiring overmuch, and bestowed upon what they considered Mr. Stambaugh's poor judgment a storm of hisses. It is enough to say that the position was more than ususally an onerous one, and that the decisions seemed to hurt the home club in many cases. It is not insinuated or asserted that any of the decisions were wrong.—nobody can know that in a close case but the players themselves, out it is only a statement of fact that the audi-

but it is only a statement of fact that the audience thought they were, and hissed energetically for fair play and a change of unpire.

The scoring in the game did not commence until the fifth inning, when Peters hit a very sharp one to Hague, which went to him so awkwardly that he could not handle it clean. Before he could get it in hand the runner was so near first that it seemed unwise to throw at all, but Hague tried it on and sailed the sphere away over the seats, while Peters went to third. Glenn let the run in hy a long high fly to Shaffer. In the following inning Hague led off with a hit which McVey failed to handle. He started to steal second and Anson's throw to catch him got by the base and went out to Hines while Hague kept on toward third, but Hines got hold of the ball quickly, and, by a line throw to McVey, caught the runner at third. Hall took his base on balls, but was forced at second hy Gerhardt's hit, which Spalding gathered and sent to Peters. Anson then obliged the company with two passed balls, which let Gerhardt to third, and he scored on Craver's hit to Peters, which gave the latter his only error of the game. The score went on a tie until the ninth inning, when Hines was the first batter. He made a nice drive between third and short, but was forced out by Gerhardt to Craver on McVey's hit. Anson followed with a bounder, which Craver got one hand on but could not quite reach. Gerhardt also took a hand in it, but neither of them could quite get within reach. Peters tried to get in a right-field hit. but was nipped by Latham. also took a hand in it, out neither of them could quite get within reach. Peters tried to get in a right-field hit, but was nipped by Latham, though McVey reached third and Anson second on the out. The hope of the side was in Glein, who had not yet made a hit. He was ready for the first ball pitched, and sent it fiving away between left and centre, while McVey and Anson tween left and centre, while McVey and Anson piled over the plate the best they knew, and the crowd tossed up its hat. Still there was not entire safety, for the game was just where it had been the day before in the same inning. Latham hit one up to Peters and was first out; Hague drove one to right-field, which was handsomely sent to first by Waitt. Hall hit a hot one which Smith muffed; but Gerhardt settled matters by driving one at Peters, which Humpty Dumpty picked out easily, and, scorning any assistance, he ran to second, and, touching the base, forced out Hall and ended the game.

The brilliant play in the game was confined to a few men on either side. For great usefulness, activity, and certainty Peters easily leads the record. Some of his work was very line, and his score of ten put out and four assists is probably the largest ever made in the short stop's position. The hardest catch of the day, and the one which best pleased the crowd, was by Glean off Crowley in the fifth inning. The same player took no little credit by his opportune hit in the last inning. Anson's catching was excellent throughout, and it had not a little to do with Bradley's efficiency that he was assured that he could turn loose without hurting anybody.

The visitors played a good stiff fielding game all the way through, but Bradley was entirely tween left and centre, while McVey and Anson piled over the plate the best they knew, and the

Waltt, f. f. 3 0 0 2 1

Total 33 3 8 27 11

Latham, 1 b 4 0 0 14 0

Hayue, 3 b 4 0 0 0 2

Hall, f. 3 0 1 0 0

Gerhardt, 2 b 4 1 1 1 10

Crayer, a 8 4 0 0 2 1

Shaffer, f. f. 2 0 1 2 0

Devlin, p. 4 0 0 0 5

Snyder, c 4 0 0 7

Crowley, c 5 0 0 0 1 Total..... 32 1 8 27 20 3

Boston.

The Libertys met the Mutuals, of the South Side, yesterday, in a game for the city smateur championship, and defeated them after a good game by the following score:

Innings 1.2 3 4.5 6.7 8.9

Liberty 1.5 1.0 1.0 0.0 0.8

Mutual 0.0 0.2 0.0 1.0 0.3

Base-hit—Libertya, 12; Mutuals, 2. Umpire, W. Bodley, of Fairbanks.

ABOUT BATTING.

The season being now a trifle more than a quarter finished, it is proper to see what the Chicago players are doing in the way of batting, as compared with each other and also with their records of last season. An examination will show that all the men, with two exceptions, have fallen off. It is easy to say, "There's where we have lost our pames," but it is quite another thing to point out a remedy. If every man will refrain from grumbling about the batting until he can show how it may be bettered, he will do himself a favor. Following is the table:

16 73 27 37 345 16 70 21 300 342 16 70 21 300 342 1 2 7 2 283 16 71 10 207 30 16 71 10 207 30 16 72 17 238 403 16 72 17 238 348 16 74 15 200 305 15 60 12 200 16 64 12 187 248

The game here to day
ry for the Hartfords, of
were utterly unable to

The same here to day
ry for the Hartfords, of
see a stoops—Milliam T. Lee, 3h., 19m.,
50s.; Suale S., 3h., 20m., 25s.

ROSEHILL.

onference Between the Commit tee of Lot-Owners and the

Managers. VOLUME XXXII. Improvements in the Grounds Etc., Insisted On by the

Former. ent---Sale of Liquors---Uni-YAC formity of Work Little

7 7 27 17 0

Several days see the lot-owners of Rosebill Cemetery held a meeting in the Tremont House club rooms, for the purpose of taking preliminary action to get some alleged grievance in the management and care of the Cemeny remedied. At that meeting a committee of three on investigation was appointed, bother on investigation was appointed, but on the committee consisted of Messac N. Holdes. — Oliver, A. G. Throop, Orin Lunt, and H. F. Lewis. They made an examination of the management of affairs, and the ination of the management of affairs, and the found much which needs remedying. Tan Sus par Tamers contained a brief paragraph regard to a meeting that was held of the Cemetery lot owners. Saturday, which in reality, did not take place. There was, however, a meeting of the devention of the deve in reality, did not take place. There was, however, a meeting of the Investigating Committee with the Board of Managers, at the latter office in the Methodist Church. Block, Isst Saturday afternoon, at which all the members of the Committee, except Mr. Oliver, were present At the managers' requirest the meeting was being and a communication submitted to them which embodied

embodied

THE WISHES OF THE COMMITTEE AND THE DEMANDS OF THE LOT-OWNERS.

The gentlemen talked matters over quiety and informally. A Transas reporter subsequently learned that the document in question contained some very sweeping demands for reforms in the management of the Cemetery, and exterday he called upon Mr. H. F. Levis, at his office, No. 41 Clark street, to obtain from him, if possible, a copy of the letter. Mr. Levis being a member of the Committee defined, but stated as "Mr. Lewis." he would give any ordinformation that he could. As to the general management he said:

"The Board of Managers are disposed to do what is right and best for the good care and the reputation of the Cemetery generally, but they have been negligent in not giving the matter that personal attention which its importance demands and which ought to have been given. They have been too much governed or influence by their more prominent employers. When should not have been the case."

As to what was done Saturday at the meeting of the Committee with the managers, they submitted a communication in which they embodied their riews and surgestions as to WHAT SHOULD BE DONE BY THE MARAGERS for the Cemetery. It is, in substance, that they grade, sod, and gravel the insurance of the late in the southeast quarter of the rrounds so as to render that portion of the Cemetery an ornament, instead of, as now, in its present neglected condition, only a mud-hole. The original When the entries for this meeting were published, a great many horsemen concluded that there was something fishy about Wild Irishman, and, to the effect that he had a record of 3:05, obtained two years ago. This accorded with the story told by the driver of the horse, and, at the time the race was called, everything looked screne. At the conclusion of the third heat, a party connected with the stable in which Elle F. was trained entered a protest against Wild Irishman, on the ground that he had a faster record than three minutes, and that he was trotting under an assumed name, his real name being Hunter. The record-books tended to sustain this claim, and, as neither the driver nor owner of Wild Irishman would take the necessary oath, the judges performed their plain duty in the case and sent the horse to the stable. This action, although strictly in accordance with the rules,

render that portion of the Cemetery an omment, instead of, as now, in its present negle ed condition, only a mud-hole. The origin map of the Cemetery shows this as crument grounds. The Committee hold that it should be something other than what it is, and be mad just as was originally provided for an promised. They hold that it is a original contract with the lot-owners, and eight een years is enough time in which to carry of its provisions.

The second rate of the day was a metal between the black gelinis Frank 65, owned by Thomas Lanc Walted, and Ethan, owned by Thomas G. could win, and before the race he sold 85 to 85, the Tavorite. These was not media sport in the winner was demone and in a significant of the state of the st

SENATOR FERRY.

Distance, Mich., June 12. Dispatches from Grand Haven to-day state that Senator Ferry is out of danger and slowly convalencing.

Yes, I was mad, wins-madden When, in the glare of the ball-law here she, the ubman that for her love had held it but che She caught my gaze, and, smill to the man beside here. My he with fary flashes. Was it will I should meet them there—the the man I hatch? the man I haton? She was mine until, in an evil h She was mine until. In an evir in the crossed her path; and the sar of his eyes fell on her; and the off-told story of a "penan"s sha. The music rose in an iluntinous And song and laughts on the so fill say disry brain to led "neat of its throbbing pair, and the y

CURRENT 6

That bound my sou the an iron g and held my will true mighty cla I saw her oft, in his circling arm Pass to and fro in the dance's ch with a maddening pain and a fe I turned and sought the night's There, is the moon! It. I stood in a calmer mood. The distant of a voice awoke m.
That lured them there. O the fr.
That thrilled my soul till my ver. Rang with the frenzy of a jeal A woman's laugh, like a song's where the musical speash of the Sent the hot blood leaping like it o'er my heart, pulsiar high with God: why did they tempt me? burned with the hellish passion of a love

a full—
And there, at my feet, in the moo The red tide from his breast ebbit
Yes, I was mad, where waddened,
when, in the glare of the ball-roo
I saw her—she, the wordan that I
For her love had held it but cheap
Own

THE FURNITURE-C

New Fork Times.

Is it not almost time to rebel fessors of household art? Ther ous, persistent, and dogmatic t life a burden. No han or wor longer to be comfortable in house. We must be a tistic firs able afterward—If possible. Ac brood of writers and lecturers, whench of literature, he end an ence is to be artistic. People are to pursue the even benor of the fife, buying, using, and enjoyin which they chiefly like. If a me he must or be deemed vulgar) household artists, he must fill an odd jumble of the furn area, cat from high-art plates se legged table, hang his hat on hook, put his came in a mediaval fire with an Egyptian lobelisk. XIV. bedstead, and wifen he is long home in a modera a casket, the esthetic trials of this mortal ed into his grave with artistic flothe cart-load.

Nearly every newspaper, book, in the land is laden with lectures household decoration. Eyen the dren are not spared; one juvenfle had essays on this well-worn subgris are ruthlessly to the from the newspaper, giving way to an unifornizes the Shorter Natechism of and shows its readers a back-achia abay-window filled with ginerar sup for a fireplace which is calculangels weep. Young housekeep over the vain attempt to be extertic and search of the cartistic and search is and contains the calculance of the plane of the cartistic and search in its calculangels weep. Young housekeep over the vain attempt to be extertic and search of the cartistic THE FURNITURE-

scalilon breaks commo perb disdain.

The curious and worn ular craze is that it has turies. Nothwithstandi said about the world'il-invited to burn as wor suries. Nothwithstanding all the said about the world's procress in invited to burn as world's procress and the fig. the real and masters of the furnishment of t

HUB-BULLETINS.

Basion Commercial Bullets
The White Mountain Listels are
fly-fishing has commercial—in
dishes and milk-jugs.

A foreign correspondent thinks,
had brought his mother-in-law to
the would have made-time cross
row.

They arrested a burglar on the
Joseph Gillott, in New Y-sek, this
should they arrest a man for tryit
pens?

There is a general complaint th
dealers are slow to give their cu
benefit of an overstocile! market
thocrusade against does been go
marly a month, and yet the price of
unchanged.

"I hope you won't mention this
from me, sir," remarked a surfor, a
et a delicious bit of sensingly a custim he was shaving. "Sever featustomer, "I shall regard this serfectly sub-razio."

"Pa," said Miss Spices after vain
ing her parent for a set of bangles,
difference between you fed a Pullu
"About a dollar and a sail," said
gated, thinking of his lest trip to
"No. The Pullman is a palace-car,
a callous pa."

"Now, Ulysses," said Nr. Grontobjection to your dining with M
Arthar Wellesley, or ane other resu
le; but don't you come lating hom
o'clock in the morning and tell in
'Bin th' lodge 'th' Wales." It is to
you hear me!"

PARISIAN WIT.

Translated for New York Wor.

At the Assizes: The Gourt—" W.

kill your wife?" Prisons—" Because her had become unend table." To "But you might havelet ther." Prison would be the world to be a blong as The other with the prison of the world to the wife the world to the wife t

a Competent Superintend-Sale of Liquors---Uni-fermity of Work

la meeting in the Tremont House for the purpose of taking pre-nto get some alleged a devance ment and care of the Center. that meeting a committee of estigation was appointed, power-add two to the number. As or-committee consisted of Mesars C. — Oliver, A. G. Throop, Orrin F. Lewis. They made an exam-

management of affairs, and they hich needs remedying. Tur Suxcontained a brief paragraph in a meeting that was held any lot owners. Saturday, which not take place. There was, howg of the investigating Commit-pard of Managers, at the latter's chodist Church Block, last Sat

of the Conedery, and yes-illed upon Mr. H. F. Lewis, b. 41 Clark street, to obtain from c, a copy of the letter. Mr. Lewis er of the Committee declined, but

ich ought to have been given, oo much governed or influenced prominent employers, which

BE DONE BY THE MANAGERS a mud-hole. The original cry shows this as ornamental annuittee hold that, it should be than what it is, and be made ignally provided for and phold that it is an with the lot-owners, and eightain time in which to carry out

we them down for some time he selling of the lee from thi topped for sanitary, if for

think that all the grounds oden bullus ow used as tenement ow used as tenement emoved, and the The school-house think, should be of respectable he whole north between the fence

ARD TO THE BUILDING
derson near the gateway, the
k it should be removed. It will
that last winter one of the Ansated and taken before Commisarred with selling liquors at treed with selling liquors at thout Government license. was alleged at that time that the sacred portals of the dead was used for lrunken men and women and infrequent there. These were that time. In regard to An aittee recommend that the A beverages be abandoned or prohibited entirely, as the sand pop-wagons constantly r probibited entirely, as the s and pop-wagons constantly. Cemetrey degrade it, and are the the sacredness of the sursanctity which the friends of hrow around their departed building, if allowed to stand is, should be wholly used as a nd. for no other purpose the selling of any beverages, onable they may be in themage that they are only pop or an never be regulated there, tilly lead to the vending of vinal liquors, which must, of netter cemetery and its sacred

important reporm fittee demand is a competent one of the greatest chases of ed condition of the Cemetery inpotent head to conduct af-e at present at least a who claim to be bosses, ings to suit themselves, and Anderson. Morse is said at even practical condening. of Anderson. Morse is said of even practical gardening. He is "Superiniright. Then there is Anderbe another Superintendent.
o gardener et all, but a concontrol of the foreman is a seri of a
sof-all-trades. These men
Anderson does not live ucar
there all study, it sind, to hey all study, it is said, to a possible for the greates as possible for the greatest What the Committee want toerintendent to have full metery, who shall have all the work that goes il have an assistant, if neceshese officials to have charge la done within the Cemetery the Maanger's own employes owners. Farther, the Suieret be a contractor, may be in

cts, and he bars out all are strictly compiled with the may do work within the

te that Senator Ferry is

CURRENT GOSSIP.

IN THE MOONLIGHT. hes thou I'd make a life of jealousy? No: to be once in doubt, is once to be

Yes, I was mad, wine-maddened, that night, when, in the glare of the ball-room's light, when, in the glare of the ball-room's light, when it was the case that I have been the woman that I for het love had held it but cheap to die. See caught my gaze, and, smilling, turned To the man boside her. My hot blood burned with fary flashes. Was it willed or fated I stone meet them there—the woman I loved, a the man I hated? the man I hated?

She was mine until, in an evil hour, She was mine until, in an evi nour,

He crosed her path, and the serpent's power
of his eyes fell on her; and then the same
oft-told story of a woman's shame!
The music rose in a voluntuous swell,
And song and laughter on the soft air fell,
if a disay brain recled 'neath the weight
of its throbbing pain, and the vengeful hate

That bound my soul in an Iron grasp, That tound my soul in an aron grasp,
And held my will in a mighty clasp,
I so her oft, in his circling arms,
These to and fro in the dance's charms.
With a maddening pain and a flerce despair,
I terned and sought the night's cool air.

hare, is the moonlight, I stood alone, in a calmer mood, till the distant tone of a voice awoke me. . God! was it Fate that light the distant tone of a voice awoke me. . God! was it Fate that light the story of the triumph and hate that the frency of a jealone pair is Rang with the frenzy of a jealous pain!

A soman's laugh, like a song's soft swell,
where the musical splash of the fountain fell,
seat the hot blood leaping like living fire
O'er my heart, pulsing high with a wild desire.
God! why did they tempt me? My whole soul barned with the hellish passion of a love hate-turned.

A woman's shrick on the night rang out— A cry for help—and a man's hoarse shout! A rampling of feet—a rush—but the grasp of my hand on his throat was like the clasp of Death . . . Yes, I remember it all:

Something gleamed in his hand. . . . A struggle

-a fall

and there, at my feet, in the moonlight, he lay, .
Thesed tide from his breast ebbing slowly away! Yes, I was mad, wine-maddened, that night, when in the glare of the ball-room's light, is whereshe, the woman that I for her love had held it but cheap to die. OWEN M. WILSON.

THE FURNITURE-CRAZE

New York Times.
Is if not almost time to rebel against the profesors of household art? They are so numerous persistent, and dogmatic that they make life a burden. No man or woman dares any longer to be comfortable in his or her town house. We must be artistic first We must be artistic first and comfortthis afterward—if possible. According to this broad of writers and lecturers, who infest every branch of literature, the end and aim of exist-ence is to be artistic. People are not permitted to pursue the even tenor of their way through life, buying, using, and enjoying the things which they chiefly like. If a man accepts (as he must or be deemed vulgar) the cant of the he must or be deemed vulgar) the cant of the louishold artists, he must fill his house with an odd jumble of the furniture of the area, cat from high-art plates set on a spider-legged table, hang his hat on a Queen Anne hoc, put his cane in a medieval rack, poke his fire with an Egyptian obelisk, die on a Louis XIV, bedstead, and when he is carried to his long home in a modern "casket," glad to escape the esthetic trials of this mortal life, he is pelted hit his grave with artistic floral designs by the carload.

edinto his grave with artistic floral designs by the cart-load.

Nearly every newspaper, book, and magazine is the land is laden with lectures on the art of lossehold decoration. Even the habless chilten are not spared; one juvenile periodical has had essays on this well-worn subject, and little pris are rathlessly torn from their rag-babies and taught to make abominations with red flanned, four barrels, and gum shellac. A religious assumper, giving way to an unholy impulse, ferakes the Shorter Catechism of the fathers, and shows its readers a back-aching book-case, also window filled with gimeracks, and a demay for a fireplace which is calculated to make tages weep. Young housekeepers go mad with the will be succeed to the substitute unfillumined by household taste. The alookeepers gabble learnedly of Eastlake, the Remissance, and Queen Anne, and even the tablegiris sigh for angel-spoons, and the willien breaks common French china with superb disdain.

The curious and worrying feature of this pop-thr craze is that it has set us back several con-tures. Nothwithstanding all that has been tries. Nothwithstanding all that has been all about the world's progress in art, we are indied to burn as worfuless all furniture of reat design. Our grandfathers, it appears, we the Raphaels and Titians of cabinet-making the real old masters of the furniture-shop. A sideboard with sixteen thin legs, for years used as a hen-coop or meal-chest, is dragged forth and extoiled as a treasure. A chest of fawers which weights a ton, and must be hoisted in by a hole in the wall, is rapmonstrated in by a hole in the magazines as a marrel of art. To be thoroughly artistic we must discard carpets, tear out the gas-pipes and vater-works, and generally return to medieval simplicity. Candles which trip up the nawary, and open fireplaces which cheer and do not warm, must take the place of modern but inartistic comforts. No more water-pipes in the house for the discipance of modern but inartistic comforts. No more water-pipes in the house for the discipance of high art in minut marm, must take the place of modern intimartistic comforts. No more water-pipes is the house for the disciple of high art in bousehold decoration. The cleanly bathing-tub must be banished, and the crockery bowl, the larger of awkward children and servants, must have its place. Then, when the devotee of art is the household has stripped his house of all the conveniences which he weakly deemed were the products of a high civilization, he may sit down among the discomiorts of his dead-and-tone ancestors and fancy that he is enjoying limes?

tone ancestors and faucy that he is enjoying limself.

Taken in moderate doses, esthetics in the busehold may be harmless. But what, with the san of the Professors and the rapacity of the dealers, the whole business of household at har become an unmitigated nuisance. Painters and scuiptors are coolly asked to decorate alteroards and fire-screens, and every papinjay who has a smattering of art inflicts his crudities upon a long-suffering public. It is not too much be say that some of the "designs" and suggestions which have been held forth as models for instation are preposterous beyond the power of dikule. The tendency of the whole business is to make house-turnishing the end and aim of life, to make one's surroundings the principal agure instead of his accessories.

The White Mountain Hotels are open, and history has commenced—in the butter-

oreign correspondent thinks, if the Czar rought his mother-in-law to the Danube, They arrested a burglar on the premises of the

sould they arrest a man for trying two steel There is a general complaint that provision delete are slow to give their customers the ment of an overstocked market. Here has a crusade against dogs been going on for mariy a month, and yet the price of sausages is changed.

"I hope you won't mention this as coming from me, sir," remarked a barber, as he imparted a delicious bit of scandal to a customer whose this he was shaving. "Never fear," said the mitomer, "I shall regard this scrape as perfectly and because it.

"Pa," said Miss Spicer, after vainly importunher parent for a set of bangles, "what is the
afternee between you and a Pullman coach?"
About a dollar and a half," said the interronied, thinking of his last trip to New York.
No. The Pullman is a palace-car, and you are
callous re."

"Now, Ulysses," said Mrs. Grant, "I have no specios to your dining with Mrs. Guelph, triang Wellesley, or any other respectable people, but don't you come kiting home again at 3 cock in the morning and tell me you have list the lodge 'the Wales.' It is too thin. Do

PARISIAN WIT.

Translated for New York World.

At the Assizes: The Court—"Why did you im your wife!" Prisoner—"Because life with it had become unendurable." The Court—"But you might have left her." Prisoner—"I drowed to cleave to her so long as she lived." The other night, Shylock (of the well-known of Shylock & Co., advances made on good high waterned in bed with a horrible shrick start. "What is the matter?" asked his midd wife, "O I have had a dream, a most world tram. Can you imagine that I fancied PARISIAN WIT.

that in my dream Jones came and returned me \$10!" "But, my dear husband, I can see nothing horrible in that!" "O you can't, can't you! You limitable foliot, can't you see that I must have lent them to him first. That is where the agony came in."

A lady of a certain age, very well preserved, too, is having her hair combed by her maid, a chit of 17, who, after the manner of ladles' maids, is praising her mistress' beauty extravragantly. "Well, Minette," says her mistress, with a satisfied glance at the mirror, "what would you give to be as handsome as I am?" "O," replies the handmaiden with a simper, "what you would give to be as young as I am?" The betting is 1,000 to 1, and no takers, that that lady's maid will not grow gray in the service of that particular mistress.

X., an ardent Republican, ouit Paris to spend

in the service of that particular mistress.

X., an ardent Kepublican, quit Paris to spend a few days at his country seat. There arrived, he explains to his rural constituents with earnestness the latest political events, the protost of the Left, etc., etc. The peasants continue unmoved until he states that the new Ministry will pursue a line of conduct radically opposed to that of its predecessors, whereupon they all cry aloud: "Bully! Perhaps they will stop the rain and give the crops a chance!" O people, in our hours of case—! Criminal Court: The Court etems, to see the country of the country of the crops a chance!" chance!" O people, in our hours of ease—!

Crimmal Court: The Court, sternly, to prisoner, who is charged with killing his father and mother—"Prisoner, have you anything to add to the statement of your counsel?" Prisoner—"Well, your Honor, there I was, sitting as quietly as I might be here, when—zip! pa and ma were at it, fighting like two bull-dogs. I rush to ma's assistance, and it seems I must have hit poor pa too hard; then while I am trying to take pa's part it would appear that I struck poor ma too hard. But how could I help it? D—n it all, I have a tender heart; I must see fair play!" The jury finds extennating circumstances without leaving the box.

THE GALLEYS.

It was by a revival of classical strategy that England was, in the seventeenth century, put into extremest perif. Louis the Magnificent's galleys in Torbay were a more real danger than the fleet with which De Ruyter had burned our ships in the Medway. For, however great the alarm caused in London by the sullen roar of the Dutch guns, the Hollanders had not a single alarm caused in London by the sullen roar of the Dutch guns, the Hollanders had not a single regiment to disembark, whereas the French King had sent to the Devon coast a formidable force of white-coated grenadiers, to co-operate with the expected Jacobite rising. The galleys were an especially French, as they had been an especially Roman, institution. The force had been patronized by several Kings, nor was it until the reign of Louis XIII. that the General of the galleys was made subordinate to the High Admiral of France. For harassing an enemy's coast, and for the transport of troops, this fair-weather fottila was unsurpassed. But a galley of Louis XIV.'s time, rowed by wretches chained to the oar, the vilest felons mingled with runaway Protestants, whose sole crime was their attempt to oscape to Holland or England, was the nearest approach to a floating pandemonium ever devised. To every ten convicts was allotted a Turkish or Moorish prisoner of war, whose knotted cord fell on the bare shoulders of all who flinched, while boatswain and officers patrolled the narrow space between the row-benches, and plied rattan and lash unsparingly. It was "sheer fear of physical suffering that the chained rowers were urged to keep the great oars rising and falling with such mechanical regularity. The galley-slaves were not expected to fight; there were soldiers on board to do that. But they were expected to row, and no plea of ilness or exhaustion was admitted. So far from the sick or weary being sent to an infirmary, they were deliberately beaten to death. Fainting, bleeding, the misersent to an infirmary, they were deliberately beaten to death. Fainting, bleeding, the miser-able wretches were to the last regarded as so much mechanism, to be stimulated by cuts of the whip, and when they died, their bodies were unchained from bench and oar, and tossed into

Some time ago I sent you my recollections of a dog who knew a halfpenny from a penny, and who could count up as far as two. I have been able to obtain authentic information of a dog whose mental powers were still more advanced, and who, in his day, besides being celebrated for his abilities, was of substantial benefit to a charitable institution in his town. The dog 1 refer to was a little white fox-terrier, Prin by name, who lived at the Lion Hotel, at Kidder minster, for three or four years; but now, alas he is dead, and nothing remains of him but his head in a glass case. I had heard of this dog bead in a glass case. I had heard of this dog some months ago, but on Saturday last, having to make a visit to Kidderminster, I went to see him. The facts I give about him are based on the statements of Mr. Lloyd, his master, and they are fully substantiated by the evidence of many others. I have before me a statement of the proceeds of "Dog Prin's box, Lion Hotel; subscriptions to the infirmary." The contributions began in September, 1874, and ended on April 25, 1876, and during that period tributions began in Scotember, 1874, and ended on April 25, 1876, and during that period the sum off £18 14s 6d was contributed through Prin's instrumentality. He began by displaying a fancy for playing with coins, not unusual amongst terriers, and he advanced to a discovery that he could exchange the coin for biscuits. He learned that for a haif-penny he could get two biscuits, and for a penny three; and having become able to distinguish between two coins, it was found impossible to cheat him. If he had contributed a penny he would not leave the bar till he had his third biscuit; and if there was nobody to attend to his wants, he kept the coin in his mouth till he could be served. Indeed, it was this persistence which ultimately caused poor Prin's death, for there is every reason to fear that he fell a victim to copper-poisoning. By a little training he was taught to place the coins, after he had got the biscuits, upon the top of a small box fixed on the wall, and they were dropped for him through a slot. He never objected to part with them in this way, and having received the quid pro quo, he gave complete evidence of his appreciation of the honorable understanding which is so absolutely necessary for all commercial transactions.

THE-BLACK-HILLER.

THE BLACK-HILLER.

A seedy and savage Black-Hiller was returning from the mines, "busted," disgusted, and sad. At his stopping-place here he was an ob-ject of much curiosity to the unsophisticated ungers about the botel, and many plied him with questions, but he was morose, uncommunicative, and restive under questioning. Occasionally his eye flashed ominously upon the more indiscreet of his tormenters, at which they cast apprehensive eyes on his revolver-belt and drew off—all but one. At last his temerity seemed to please the poverty-stricken gold-hunter. His face lit up with a sort of confidential, approving gleam, and, taking the curious one by the arm, he said, in a half-aside: "Say, stranger, you was askin' bout farmin' out there. I'll tell you, ole man, you seem to be a clever sort of chap. It is a splendid farmin' country, but don't you go there, pard. Some o' them fellers would be feedin' you to the hogs. They fat 'em on old seeds out there!" Then he moved disconsolately away, as if ashamed and saddened by the depravity he had revealed. As he reached the door his victim gathered breath enough to ask, with a cunning leer: "Say, stranger, what do they raise out there?" "Raise he—I!!" was the Black-Hiller's reply, as he turned toward the nearest saloon. with questions, but he was morose, uncommunicarest saloon.

HE WILL GO.

Detroit Free-Press.

A poor, forlorn boy sat on the Post-Office steps yesterday, reading one of the circus-circu-lars freely distributed around town. He read of the wild hyena, the ferocious tigers, the hies-ing snakes, and the terrible bears, and then, ding down on his old clothes, he said to him-

self:
"Your clothes are old, you hain't good looking, and you haven't got but nine cents to your name. You'll go to the circus—in a horn."
After a moment his face cleared up and he went on:

went on:

"Tell you what to do. Borrow a coat from Tim Brady, a vest from Jack Sheppard, a cap from Little English, and walk right up to the tent when the show arroves. Sell yer knife for 10 cents, borrow three more of Billy Hope, find five cents under the ticket-wagon, and you are all right to go in as a child under 5 years of age. That's finance, business, and fun all in a heap; and the first thing to do is to wash yer feet and begin to look youthful and innocent." MODERATE DRINKING.

Austin (Net.) Reveille.

The "Colonel" was warming his coat-tails by the fire in a prominent Main street saloon. His nose bore evidence of successful culture,

and glowed with that rich ruby hue which only and glowed with that rich ruby hue which only a steady and prolonged worship at the shrine of Bacchus can produce to perfection. There was a "dry" look about the corners of his mouth, which was readily noticed by the sympathizing bar-keeper, who good-naturedly asked the Colonel if he would not like a little stimulant. "Certainly, certainly, sir," replied the Colonel promptly, as he briskly stepped up to the bar. Pouring out a tumbler level full of the fluid, he tossed it off, and as soon as he could regain his breath he assumed a deprecatory tone and thus addressed the bar-keeper: "This, sir, is my sixty-fourth drink to-day. I must put on the brakes, or the first thing I know I shall degenerate into excess. Moderation, sir, moderation, the grand secret of health, has been the rule of my life. If I had but one more drink at this moment Richard would be himself again." The subsequent remarks of the bar-keeper indicated that, for all he cared, Richard might remain impersonal till the day of judgment.

ELECTRICAL "SAWING." Some experiments have been made recently in India for "sawing" trees down with a platfnum wire kept to a white heat by an electrica battery. The wire used was too small, the heat and friction soon wearing it to pieces. But it was sufficiently successful to make it probable that a larger bettery and a larger wire would have done the business. It is claimed that with this instrument a tree which cannot now be felled in less than two hours may be brought to the ground in lifteen minutes.

CURRENT OPINION.

Cincinnati is going to pay about \$15,000 for a white whale. She has already contracted to pay \$16,000,000 for a white elephant, to be called the Southern Railroad .- St. Louis Globe Democrat. We cannot help wishing that John A. Andrew could have lived to witness the present condition of political affairs. It is in complete harmony with his views expressed in his valedictory address.—Christian Register.

All considerations of justice and public policy demand that the great wrong thus perpetrated [by the act of March, 1873] be righted by restoring silver to its old place. The silver dollar, like gold coin, is the money of the Constitution, and in its demonetization a provision of the organic law was illegally nullified.—Memphis (Tenn.) Avaianche (Ind. Dem.).

The various cructations of Ben Butler duing the last few weeks are evidently the gases from a speech which he was intending to relieve himself of at the extra session of Congress, but which President Hayes has bottled up, by postponing the extra session till fail, as securely as Butler, according to Grant, bottled himself up in Virginia during the war. Hence these "exhalations," as Bardolph would say.—Detroit Tribune (Rep.).

Pardons! Pardons from Presidents. Pardons from Governors. Pardons until the world grows wild. Pardons for thieves. Pardons for murderers. Pardons until law seems a farce. Pardons while rascals steal on. Pardons while blood flows in streams. Pardons until justice is dizzy and blind. Pardons for the embezzlers. Pardons for the assassins. Pardons for every knave. Pardons in the face of an outraged people. Pardons in the sight of an indignant God. Pardons until the earth is reckless with deviltry.—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

deviltry.—Allunta (Ga.) Constitution.

The only thing that stands in the way of the Turks borrowing more money is that they have "spouted," so to speak, everything which can be negotiated. Twenty-five years ago they had pawned everything which European moneyed men would lend money upon.—Toledo Biade.—But why should Turkey borrow more money! Has she not got internal resources? Is not the Sultan informed about the great doctrine of the rock-ribbed Democracy of Ohio? He has supreme authority. He can issue unlimited legal-tender paper. He can "coin" more green-backs. He can make the quantity of money equal to the wants of trade. He can make the furnaces roar with paper-money. He can feed, and clothe, and provide with arms, and ammunition, and medicines, all the mighty swarms of fighting men who can be gathered from Asia. When he wants "real money, he can print it, and make his subjects take it. If not, why not!—Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

Let the hostile feelings of that saddest of all sad epochs in our country's history, sleeping, the sleep that knows no waking, be forever ouried out of sight, and let each and all of us the sleep that knows ho waring, be lorever buried out of sight, and let each and all of us do what we can to uphold the hands and strengthen the hearts of the good men throughout the land who are striving under encouragauspices to establish, on the firm foundation of mutual forbearance and mutual forgiveness, that earnest, honest, old-fashioned feeling of fraternity and good fellowship which formerly existed between the citizens of every section and of all the States—such as our fathers felt in the old time before us, when they made the cause of each the cause of all of us, when, faithful to their piedge, they went forth side by side, through the perils of the Revolution, to maintain the truth and to right the wrongs, as cited in the Declaration; such, I say, as was felt by those whom we call fathers in the heroic age of the Republic; and such, as I trust, the God of our fathers will vouchsafe to our children and to our children's children through all the centuries to come.—A. R. Boteler at a West-Virginia Decoration of Confederate Soldiers' Graves.

Graves.

In the old time no one was so bold, as no one was so brilliant, as Toombs in describing the giory which awaited the Southern States as soon as they should detach themselves from the Northern States, and set up a Confederacy of their own. Cotton, in the character of King, was to rule the world. The black population was to do all the work. Once out of the Union the white man would have nothing to do but was to do an the work, Once out of the Union the white man would have nothing to do but sit on his veranda and suck feed drinks. That was Toombs' Utopia. Well, the tug of war came, and how was it? The South lost its all. But Toombs was shrewd enough to save his portion. He came out with both his life and fortune. He has never known a day of want or sorrow. A rich man to begin with, he is a rich man to-day. A selfish egotist with an unquenchable vanity, he has devoted the last ten years to such utterances as, by their violence, should keep him, at the expense of his country and his people, before the public. There has been no time since the War when he could be elected to an office in Georgia. He has had nothing to lose, therefore, by his sensational outgivings, which are deliberate and passionless, not, as he would have us believe, the ebullitions of an excited sense of wrong.—Louseville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

From all accounts, we estimate there were

itions of an excited sense of wrong.—Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

From all accounts, we estimate there were 300 to 400 men [engaged in the Kemper-County massacre]. Every man of these was equally a principal in the murder, if murder was committed, with any other man. Besides this, nearly every adult white man in the county who was not present is resolved to stand by those who were there, and approve them as good and true citizens, and not criminals. Can 300 to 400 men who were present, and all principals alike in any crime committed, with an entire county, besides, resolved to protect them against any consequences the law denounces against their acts, be indicted, tried, convicted, and hung, or sent to the penitentiary for life!—Meridian (Miss.) Mercury (Fire Eating Dem.).—From all accounts, we estimate that, at the very outside, there were not over seventy-five men engaged in the murders. We believe it to be a gross slander upon the people of Kemper to say that nearly every white man in the county approves the merciless slaughter of prisoners in the castody of officers and entitled to protection, and that they are resolved to stand by the perpetrators of such atrocious bloody deeds, and approve them as "good and true citizens, and not criminals." We are well aware that there are serious difficulties in the way of prosecuting and convicting members of a mob, but we are unwilling to believe that all the people of Kemper are given over to lawlessness and violence.—Jackson (Miss.) Times (Rep.).

The lesson of the recent election clearly is that the people of the United States chose a conservative course for the administration of affairs, and this riew is held by President

The lesson of the recent election clearly is that the people of the United States chose a conservative course for the administration of affairs, and this view is held by President Hayes, who, although a stanch Republican, recognizes as above partisan demands the needs of the people. Hence, he has adopted a policy embracing the principles of both political parties so far as they accord with the expressed will of the people, and are not in consonance with extremist views of either political organization. So far as this experiment has been tried it has given universal satisfaction, and the President is encouraged to hope that his plan for remodeling the Government in accordance with the spirit of the organic law will achieve complete success ultimately. Certainly he needs no specific indorsement or specious praise for his work; it carries the country wit is, and is approved by the nation; it is wise and patriotic, and must work out its own salvation. Let the Republican party give President Hayes, cordial support in his good work, and thereby strengthen his hands and augment its own following. Success will at least be then possible next fall, even if the proper degree of bartisan enthusiasm cannot be worked up. And even if we fail to carry the day for the lack of it, we can await the future certain victory in patience, under the glorious consciousness that we have done what was right and good in the eyes of the people. The sacrifice will be great, perhaps, but the country will be worthy of it, and will not forget it.—Philadelphia Inquire (Rep.).

A great many Republicans appear solicitous to learn Blaine's political intentions, and we are

forget it.—Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.).

A great many Republicans appear solicitous to learn Blaine's political intentions, and we are pleased to state that it is pretty well settled what he will do. In this State one of his first political acts will be to who out his "little bub" in Ellaworth, whom he has kept alive and sustained long enough to receive his reward. Blaine has always in his heart despitsed Hale, but hitherto he has had some use for him and his fatherin-law. But the aspect has now changed. Hale was approaching political dissolution in this State anyway, but Blaine will now see to it that his burial is very speedy. As to Blaine's plans in relation to national politics, there are many rumors. A few days ago he was reported as the inwigator of the movement looking to the organization of a new political party. This Washington meeting he has since

repudiated. That is not a part of his programme. The news now comes from Washington, which gives a sensible exposition of his purpose. He means to be the champion of the Simon-Pure Republican party, and all his abilities will be directed to arouse the ancient fervor of the ancient faith. The Administration and the would-be leaders of an Administration party will be attacked, on the ground that they have abandoned the sucient faith, and deliberately, with corrupt intent, attempted to destroy the Republican party. The purpose of Blaine is to carry high the standard of the Simon-Pure Republican party, and to raily to it the loyal element of the North, which was so irresistibly strong during the War and through the reconstruction period, Blaine struck the key-note of the last campaign in his Andersonville speech, and the entire canyass on the Republican side was made on the issue he then so sharply and forcibly raised.—Calais (Me.) Times (Blaine organ).

THE DOG HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of The Tribine.

CHICAGO, June 12.—1 was very much pained a short time since at the tone of an article in one of our city papers commenting upon the attempted establishment of a hospital for the attempted establishment of a hospital for dogs by Mr. Henry Bergh in New York. How much of it, whether any of it, was true, I do not concern myself with now; that Mr. Bergh is, in some respects, an extremist I am fully prepared to admit, and also that the means he employs may not always be the best; but I do know, and everybody who has given any attention to the subject of the proper treatment of animals knows, too, that the gentleman named has done, and is doing, a noble work, and that his deeds will live long after him, and keep his memory green in the hearts of thousands of true men and women. I speak of this because it appears to me that there is an intimate logical connection between such articles as the one I have mentioned, given to a large public by any journal claiming to be respectable, and an occurrence on Western avenue that I was a palned witness of last night. Some boys had found a poor, half-starved horse, probably past work and turned out by its owner to die. One of the number had mounted him, and a crowd of fifty or sixty men and boys had, by shouting, screaming, stoning, and beating, frightened the poor wretched beast into motion, and hunted him for two or three blocks to my knowledge (how many more I know not). The noise seemed to be sufficient to have awakened any policeman who might have been nappang within half a dozen blocks, but none appeared. The passeraby and loungers on the street-corners considered the performance very good fun, and only two persons (both women) could be found to cry sharie upon the dastardly cruelty, and they dogs by Mr. Henry Bergh in New York. How the performance very good fun, and only two persons (both women) could be found to cry shame upon the dastardly cruelty, and they were, in accordance with the spirit of the article previously alluded to, laughed at "Is it your horse?" appeared to be the only necessary and pertinent question, as if, as we read, "Am I my brother's keeper?" had not been ages ago the question of the first murder er, and answered then, and it should have been for ever, by his God. I am no sentimentalist, but such things as this are so contemptibly cow.

for ever, by his God. I am no sentimentalist, but such things as this are so contemptibly cowardly and so seemingly matter-of-couse in this paradise of bad boys—Chicago—that I cannot help seriously wondering what kind of a future is in store for us, and whether it codes not behoove all right-minded men and women to make some consistent and persistent stand against this miserable sort of work, and try and make it understood by our growing population that animals have some rights which we are all bound to respect, and that we have some duties towards them which must not, shall not, be neglected. Respectfully, C. W. Ross.

FAIR MEASURE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, June 12.—Since the City Fathers have instituted an ordinance to enforce just measure in the sale of fruits and berries, would it not come within the province of the "seale of weights and measures" to make a tour of

of weights and measures" to make a tour of inspection among our dealers? As yet, no effect has become perceptible on the part of either shipper or dealer to comply with the law, and, on inquiry why "this is thus," the invariable reply is that "shippers have their boxes all made up and the season is so far advanced that it can't be done this year." It is not yet the middle of June, and it would hardly seem that the fruit season was quite through with. On examination, it will generally be found that the bottoms of fruit-boxes are a little nearer the top than ever before, particularly those which come from Michigan, and probably the peach season, which is not quite gone yet, will produce baskets whose muzzles will have a bigger bulge than the Russian cannon of the present Turkish discussion. If there is no city official whose duty is to look to this matter, let the City Fathers make one more office, and put in place a good athered and the accordance in hunting. to look to this matter, let the City Fathers make one more office, and put in place a good athletic man, who has had no experience in buying Poor-House supplies for our county. This matter of short weights and measures is a measure which should have weight, for the benefit of constmers, and be followed up until it shall be established that "old things have passed away and all has become new." Let the inspector of Weights look in upon the retail grocers and learn how many ounces of straw paper, thick as sole-leather, is necessary to weigh to the pound of sugar which takes the last dime from the purse of poverty. The extent of the petty tricks and dodges practiced in Chicago will be found, on inquiry, to beat feats of ventriloquism and legerdemain of modern times out of sight. Let this reform be followed up, and tricksters made to fear and tremble, or else let us understand that there is no majesty in our city lews.

as understand that there is no majesty in ou city laws. JUSTICE WITH UNBANDAGED ETES. THE TWO DROMIOS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, June 12.—So many inquirles made of us in relation to the affairs of the Chi cago Building Society that it has become an annoyance. It may be proper for us, therefore, to state that William H. Peckham, concerned in recent sults in relation to such affairs, is not of our firm, whose members are Orville Peckham and Edward O. Brown. PECKHAM & BROWN.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES Abouds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Handolph-st., near Clark, Room 5 and 6. Established 1854 dolph-st., near Clark. Room o and 6. Established 1854.

(ASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. O Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and traveling of every description at GOLDSMIP'S Loan and Bellion office (licensely), so East Madison est. Established 1863.

[C. COLE. 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAS \$2,000, years; \$1,000 at 9 on Calcage real estate.

JOANS MADE ON HOUSES, REAL ESTATE PAPERS WATCHOUSE PROBLEM 19 PERSON MADE ON HOUSES, REAL ESTATE PAPERS WATCHOUSE PROBLEMS PAPERS OF THE PAPERS WATCHOUSE PROBLEMS OF THE PAPERS OF T

Mineral Lands along the Line of the new Cincinnati Southern Railroad in Tennessee are the surest investments for idie capital. Tracts varying from 5 to 50,000 acres may be had ale attenedy low prices. For particulars apply to GAUSE, JOHNS & CO., agenta, Nashville, Tenn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO at current rates in sums to suit. MEAD & COE. IS absalie-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$1.000 AND UP no commission. E. GRACE, 241 South Clark-st., cor-ner Jackson. MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPE erty in sums of \$1,000 and upwards. Apply a Union Trust Company, 135 Clark-st.

MORTGAGELOANS-WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN at 7 and 8 pepcent, on improved Chicago proper-ty. JOHN H. AVEKY & CO., 159 LaSalle-st. TO LOAN—8300, \$500, \$1,000, AND OTHER SUMS on real estate mortgages bought. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-5t.

7 AND 74 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS BOND, 102 Washington-st. 7. 74. AND 8 PER CENT-APPLICATIONS
7. wanted on improved city property. JOHN 6.
SHORTALL 24 Portland Block. SHORTALL. 24 Portland Block.

PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROYED
farms in Northern Illinois and Chicago city real
estate. DEAN & PATNE, northeast corner Handolph
and Dearborn-sts.

\$\Phi\$ 100 \$200, \$300, 00 GOOD CHATTELS OR ANY
to the good collateral security; short time
only. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 176 Dearborn-st. \$1.000 TO \$10,000 TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT

MISCELBANEOUS. A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLI men's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptle attended to. JONAS GELDER. 368 State-st. DABT CARRIAGES \$8.75. \$4.50. CANOPY \$1 Depot, corner State and Monroe-ets., Palmer House.

PARTNERS WANTED. ARTNER WANTED-WITH SOME CAPITAL DARTNER WANTED-WITH SOME CAPITAL AS a small but well-paying boot and shoe business. Ad dress 5 6, Tribunc office.

PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$2,000 TO \$3,000, IN a legitimate business; parties wishing to engage in business would do well to call and see me. 140 Dear born-st., Room 1. W. H. HERBERE. STORAGE.

A BSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF STORAGE FOR FUR niture, merchandise, carriages, etc.; money loand 10 per cent year. HARRIS & CO., 160 West Monroe-s FUDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 101 AND 103 N Clark-st. Separate compartments for farniture and merchandise. Free insurance. Liberal advances. INSTRUCTION.

VALE COLLEGE—AN EXAMINATION FOR AD mission to the Academical Department, and the inefficial Scientific School, will be held in Chicage or riday, June 20, at 9 a. m., in the rooms of the Law chool of the University of Chicage. SEWING MACHINES.

CEWING-MACHINES OF ALL KINDS SOLD AT 146 Thirty-seventh-st. at \$30 to \$25; second-hand at \$5 to \$10, F. THOMPSOK.

CITY REAL ESTATE OR SALE-RENT, AND EXCHANGE-IMPROVed and vacant residunce property, at Hinadale,
verside, Englewood, River Forest, Oak Park, Ausand at all points between Waukegan and Chicago,
or sale special cast bargains,
vanston, good house in good location,
akside, good house near depot,
lighland Park, good house, large lot,
ake Forest residence, large grounds, handsomely
noved.

Lake Forest residence, large rounds, handsom improved.

E. L. CANFIELD, 59 LaSalle-si Morrowed.

FOR SALE-STYLISH PLACE AT ENGLEWOO just right for young hossekeepers, furnished order in good style; lake water, etc.; casy termonthly payments.

R. C. WARE.

ROOM 5 Methodist Block Room 5 Methodist Block.

FOR SALE—COSY COTTAGE, OR BRICK BASEmont, near depot. Normal School, bay window
lake water, etc.; \$1.500, \$100 cash, balance monthly,
E. C. WARE, Room 8 Methodist Block.

POR SALE-AT A GREAT BARGAIN-ONE OF those splendidly-built brick houses corner Greenwood-ava and Forey-third-st.; entirely new; near horse and steam-care; all modern improvements; parior, diner-room, and kitchen on arst floor. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st. FOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE-CHEAPEST NEW BRICK HOUSES IN
Chicago; casy mouthly payments; 81,200, 81,600,
81,800, 82,200, 83,000. JOHN F. EBKIRHART, 107
Clark-st.

FOR SALE—S50 PER FOOT—100% FEET CORNER Lincoln-av. and Franklin-at.; must be sold. Ap-ply to OWNER, 1340 South Halsted-st. POR SALE-SO.000-TWO 2-STORY AND BASE ment brick stores, lot 42xr23 to allay: rents well, outh front. on Madison-st. near Leavitt-st. This is a receipt bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 17s Madison-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE-OR RENT-LA GRANGE, ONLY 7 miles from the city, is the best place to get you a good, pleasant home; houses and lots or lots for sale or your own terms. Houses for rent from \$5 to \$20 per month. F. D. COSSITT & C. C. LAY, 71 Washington POR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from history, 315 down and 85 monthly; cheapest property history and also we free; abstract from 10-cent trail market, and also we free; abstract from 10-cent trail meady on. IRA BIROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. POR SALE—A LADY MUST SELL A HANDSOM organ, cottage, and lot, 20 acres, 5 acres fruit, im proved. Mount Forest. 219 Illinois st. FOR SALE-HINSDALE LOTS-TAKE YOUR choice, and no pay: the only first-class suburbar lots. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st. FOR SALE—CHEAP, 30 FT. ON MADISON-ST., EAST of Oakley; 26 ft. on Warren av., west of Oakley; 2: ft. on Omario-st., exist of Pine. GEO. M. Higgin-SON, No. 114 Dearlorn-st., Ecom 5.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE POR SALE-CHEAP HOMES IN TEXAS.—NOW I your time to buy a good farm, 640 acres, in the Lone-Star State of Texas; soil fertile, elimate delight ful, title perfect; all for \$150.—Por particulars address DONALDSON & FRALEY, Bankers, P. O. Box 2826 Suint Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-REAL-ESTATE OWNERS WISHING to sell, to give prices. I want only good property. E. L. CANFIELD, 59 Lasalle st. E. L. CANFIELD, Sp Las alle st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT NOT TO EXCEED

\$4,500, in good location, North Side, or on one of
the avenues, South Side, north of Thirty-fifth-st; am
prepared to pay cash; must be a bargain; state exact
location and lowest price. Address S 1, Tribune office. TO RENT-HOUSES.

South Side. TO RENT-THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE 1 PARK Tow. Call or address J. M. AYER, 248 South Clark. TO RENT-A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM. 4
Twelfth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs
Rent reasonable.

North Side.

To RENT-IN A CHOUCE LOCATION, NEAR LIN
coln Park, a 9-room brick, gas faxtures, \$30: 10
room marbie-front, furnace and gas-faxtures; 14-root
brick, black walnut finish, very nice, all modern con veniences; basement flat, 6 rooms, \$12. Lowest to good tenants. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph West Side.
To RENT-242 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., NEW 2
roops brick house, kitchen on parior floor; all mod
rm improvements. C. W.DAVIS, 133 South Peorla-st

Miscellaneous. TO RENT-FURNISHED, A PERFECT GEM OF house, to a responsible party; location unsurpassed TYLER, Roome, 91 Washington-at.

Nuburdan.

TO BENT-ENGLEWOOD-FIXE 2-STORY HOUSE
and 6-room cottage, one block from cars; free ride
to see them. E. N. TILLOFSON, 105 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-ROOMS.

South Side. TO RENT-NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS from \$2, \$3, and \$5 per week to ladies and gentle-men. 255 and 257 South Clark-st. TO RENT-350 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEW AND ELE-gantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, from \$2 to \$4 per week. Gentleman wishes room-mate. TO RENT-ROOMS AT 85 CLARK-ST.; HAND somely furnished, light, cool, and very reasonable. Best in city. TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, APPLY a: 115 East Kandolph-st., Room 30. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, THOMPSON Office E.

To RENT-ELEGANTHY FURNISHED ROOMS, single open suite; gentiemen preferred; best location on West Side. Apply at No. 237 West Madison-st. North Side.
To RENT-247 INDIANA-ST.. NEAR STATE, A outboard.
To RENT-STORES, OFFICES, ETC

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, AND ONE LARGE warehouse in Ewing Block, north Clark-st. in-quire of JESSE HOLLADAY, Room 21 Ewing Block. Miscellaneous. TO RENT-ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 208
and one-haif of second floor No. 208 State-st., near
Adams, suitable for music-rooms, millinery pariors, or room; perfect order. Possession at once. WALTER
H. MATTOCKS, Room I, No. 40 Dearborn-st.
TO RENT-A BRICK BUILDING, 100X50, ON
Sauth Branch of river, built for manufacturing
purposes, in the centre of manufacturing district; large
steam boliers connected. Address A, 248 South Clark.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A UCTION SALE THIS DAY AT BLUE FRONT auction house, 261 and 283 State-st., bargains offered in horses, buggies, and harness.

A BARGAIN-A NICE COVERED PHAETON AND fine harmess for \$85, and a sound 8-year-old work horse for \$75. Call at 371 West Fifteenth-st., near Centre-av.

A UCTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, harness, etc., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 10s. m., at WREV & CO. S, 10s and 19s Washington et. Stock on hand at private sale. A VERY HANDSOME PONY, RIDES OR DRIVES; Michigan by saddle horse and a good driver. 133 A sito's bay saddle horse and a good street. Las Michigan-av.

CAIRRIAGES—WE HAVE SOME VERY FINE TWOseat canopy top haselons, just the thing for watering-place use. 6 h. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash-av.

TOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME TURNOUT: IS
the property of a widow lady, consists of an elegant I the property of the manufacture of the property of the prope asylish hay horse; he is very rast, has wight mane and tail, his not a spot or blemish, and is kind enough for the most timid person to ride or drive; also an elegant set of rubber-trimmed harness, wilp, and blanket; to be sold together or separate for cash, as the owner is leaving for Europe. Any reasonable trial slowed, we horse-trader need apply. Call at residence, 518 Wa-bash-av.

bash-sv.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A PAIR OF HORSES AND farm-wagon, or will trade for groceries or grain.

OSCAR FIELD, 103 Michigan-sv. FOR SALE-A FINE CARRIAGE TEAM (BAY), RE-liable for family use; accustomed to the city. Ap-ply at Room 10, 191 Clark-st. PIV BE ROOM IO, INI CIARE-SE.

POR SALE-SIDE-SPRING TOP BUGGY, PENOYer make, \$100, at warehouse, northwest corner
Union and Carroll-Sts.

POR SALE-CHEAP-ONE FAMILY HORSE, TOP
buggy, and harness, as I have no use for them. Rear
150 West Monroe-st.

POR SALE-HANDSOME SQUARE BOX TOP buggy, used one month, cheap. 396 West Agains-st.

LATEST STYLES FAMILY CARRIAGES AND pony phaetons. Call and examine before you pay fancy prices. H. J. EDWARDS, 235 Wabash-av., corner of Jackson-st. ber of Jackson-st.

OPECIAL BARGAINS IN FAMILY CARRIAGES

and phaeton buggles at H. J. EDWARDS Carriage

Emporium, 235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

WANTED-TO BUY A CHEAP HORSE AT 426

West Madison-st.

West Madison-B.

WANTED-BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS, 1,000 TO 1,0 TO EXCHANGE.

TOR EXCHANGE, HENT, OB SALE—HOUSE AND PORT OF BIRDS NEW STATE, at Elmburst 10 miles portion of "Bird's Nest State," at Elmburst 10 miles from Chinaro, a guide the state of the message of the message of the provided and best improved of trust residences; yet being in grass and trees, inexpensive to keep up. "Fine views, pure air and water, provorbially healthy, good society, and frequent trains. Also for exchange, rent, or fall, any of my other residences (Frairie-av., North Lake Shore), or business property in and near the city, if applied for in ten days. THOS. B. BRYAN, 154 Lake.

TO EXCHANGE—2 MODERN 2-STORY HOUSES and looks in the heart of the city for manufacturing property. Address 57, Tribune office.

Property. Address ST, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIVELY ROAD HORSE, HARNESS, and top buggy in exchange for 320 acres of land. From 1. The property of the company of the com

R. T. MARTIN. 154 State-st.

WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH FRICE FOR household goods and therchandlae of all kinds. Call or address D L. 271 Sheffield av.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of household furniture on monthly payments. Low prices and gasy terms, LOST AND POUND.

OST-A ROLL OF BILLS (ABOUT 850) ON WEST Madison-s. car, Tuesday afternoon. C. J. ADAMS, 69 Dearborn-St. Lin Central Park, or between that place and 427 Jackson-st. A reasonable reward will be paid for fit return to C. T. NASH. Rooms, 70 LaSalle-st.

OST-SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 10 DOUGLAS PARK, a gold wire neck-chain with coral head and plated cross. Pinder will be liberally rewarded by returning amme to Mits, ANNA BRONS, 170 East Indiana-st., corner LaSalle.

CLARRY OYANTS.

MRS. WEDDERMAN, FORTUNE-TELLER, HAS removed from Clark-st. to No. 102 West Randolph-st.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Mookkeepers, Clerks, etc.
WANTED-AN ACCOUNTANT THOROT
Competent to close a set of partnership
address H 97, Tribune office. Address If 97, Tribune office.

W. ANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WITH
54, 000 to \$3,000 to take position of Secretary of an incorporate company just organized to operate as old established business, with profits equal to 30 per cent annual dividends. Good salary and permanen position to the right person. Address \$3, Tribune.

Trades. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED TINNER TO GO IN the country. Apply between 9 and 10 this morn-ng at 18 Lake-at. WANTED-A MAN THAT CAN AWS A STATION ory engine. BURCKY & MILAN, No. 148 Sout WANTED-A GOOD MAN TO PUT DOORS TO gether by the piece, at mill 255 Twentieth-st. WANTED-A WOOL SORTER, WHO UNDER stands stapling, combing; and delam wools and adver that can run a blue vat. Apply to Appleton Wis.

WANTED-MILLWRIGHT FOR A FEW DAYS TO repair flour mill machines. Address R 94, Tribuse office.

W ANTED-A GOOD UPHOLSTERER AT 87 WEST
Lake-st. Apply at 10 a. m.
WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS GALVANIZER AT
corner of Peiton and Union-sts. WANTED-PIRST-CLASS TINNER WITH ABOUT WANTED-BLACKSMITH, AT 7 O'CLOCK TRIS
morning: none but experienced hand need apply
at 253 North Wells-st.

WANTED-CARRIAGE IRONER AT 502 WA-bash-av. B. F. TUCKER.
WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS WAGON-MAKER.
Aprily at 205 West Jackson-et. Risployment Agencies.

WANTED-20-COAL MINERS, to COLURED MEN
fare furnished: 3 farm and 20 railroad men. R.
F. CHRISTIAN & CO., 228 South Water st., 1coom it.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Wantside Men To Sell Four New Patent articles, chromos, photographs, needles, etc. Remember, I have the largest stock, and will make lower prices on all this class of goods than any other house in America. Catalogue free: C. M. Linino, Ton. 45 and 47 Jackson st., Chicago.

Wantside Men Sellaneous WANTED-SOME GRATLEMEN WITH A GOOD, general knowledge of mercantile lines and a small amount of capital can learn of a very favorable opportunity to get into a good paying C. O. D. business by addressing 5 14. Tribune office. by addressing S is. Tribune office.

WANTED - \$150 TO \$500 IS A CEBTAINTY TO ANY TO \$150 TO \$500 IS A CEBTAINTY TO ANY IVE man selling our goods: send stamp for circular; article staple, and sells on its merits. C. A. COOK & CO., 110 Dearborn-18. Calcage.

WANTED - MEN TO SELL NEW ARTICLES: also chromos, frames, etc., at lowest pricea. Active men make \$3 to \$10 daily. American Novelty Company, 195 State-st., up-starts.

WANTED - YOUNG MAN CAN THIS DAY SEcash required; no peddling, 152 Dearborn-18. Room 5.

WANTED - A MAN OF STEADY HABITS TO ASSET TO A MAN CAN THE AT DEATH A SECURITY: Good wages Art Gallery, 28 West Randolph, 81.

WANTER-A GOOD HEAD WAITER AT REVERE WANTED—GERMAN BOY TO WORK IN OFFICE the North Side. Apply to DR. WALKER, 33 Washing ton-St., at 10 octock. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-A GOOD ORDER-COOK AT IONE
Place. Grand boulevard and Forty-ninth-st. WANTED—AT 797 WARASH-AV., AN EXPERI-cheed dining-room girl for boarding-house. WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY. MUST BE RE-spectable. Apply at 219 Randolph-ss. W ANTED—AN EIGHAND BOY, MUST BE REW ANTED—DHUG CLERK, UNQUESTIONABLE
W references required. Address S5, Tribune office.
WANTED—A COOK; SWEDISH GIRL PREleighth and Thirty-inth-sis. G. A. SPRINGER.
WANTED—A COMPETENT SWEDE GIRL TO DO
W cooking, washing, and trosing, for a family of
three grown persons and two children; good wages will
be paid to a competent person. Apply at 22 Vinconnes-av., near Addine-square.
WANTED—WO GIRLS—ONE FOR COOKING,
the other for second-work and troning; only competent girls need apply. 39 Rush-st.
WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron for a small private family: references required. Apply at 48 Twenty-fourth-st., near WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR A PRI-with city reference. Apply at 830 Michigan-av., WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK, AT 25 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWE-gian girl, for general housework in a family of two. Apply at 1089 Michigan-ay. WANTED-A GIRL AT 158 WALNUT-ST. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-A GOOD COOK AT WANTED—A FIRST CLASS GIRL WAITER. CAUL at the Market Exchange Restaurant, corner of Jackson and Camal-sts.

WANTED—S4 A WEEK TO A GOOD GIRL FOR Kitchen and luundry work, at 112 South Park-av. German or Scandinavian preferred.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR KITCHEN RATHBUN. WANTED-A GOOD, STRONG GIRL TO COOK, wash, and fron at 1883 Wabash-av. References

WANTED-A GOOD COOK: ELDERLY WOMAN preferred; no washing. Apply at 517 State-st., Seamstresses. WANTED-NURSE-TO A THOROUGHLY TRUSTworthy and capable nurse good wages will be
paid; must come well recommended. Address 8 50,
Tribune office.

WANTED-TWO GOOD GIRLS TO TEND BAR IN wine and lager beer saloon. 114 North Clark-st. WANTED-LADT COMPOSITOR. APPLY, AFTER 10 o'clock to-day, at 118 Monroe-st., Boom 5. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 RAST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, single or in suites, with board.

22 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED out, in a good quice locality. 21 RAST WASHINGTON ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE, Restaurant tickets. 21 meals for \$4. 282 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms, with or without board. 205 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE PLEASANT, leely furnished front room to rent with board; also back room, at very moderate prices.

ARGE ALCOVE ROOM AND SINGLE ROOM fronting lace, near Twenty-account at depot. Address S IS. Tribune office.

West Side. 50 SOUTH MAY-ST.-PLEASANT FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms, with or without board; one single room 55; hothe comforts; day-board, 54.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.-BOARD, WITH NICE or single genta, 51; single rooms, 53. 111 WINCHESTER-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, FUR-nished or unfurnished, with board of without. G95 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR WOOD—FUR-nished rooms and good board at 35 per week; satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. COFF-MAN.

North Side.
260 ONTARIO-ST.—ONE LARGE SOUTH ROOM to rest, with board.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—
First-class board and room, 81.50 per day; 85 to
88 per week table-board, 84.50 per week.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE
the Falmer House—First-class room and board;
day board 34 per week. Country.

CUBURBAN BOARD-FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife in private family at Ofence, convenient to lake and depot; pleasant rooms and grounds. Address J. RAMSAY, 120 Randolph-st., Room 4. BOARD WANTED. DOARD-BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A private family, between Thirtleth and Thirty-first-sta and Walash and Forest six. Please address, stating terms and location, R 95 Tribune office.

100 For one hundred and ninety dollars, 100 you can buy a braind new. and tone rosewood 100 piano-forte. with acrafte, French action. 100 overstrong-base, full from frame, round 100 corners, carved legs and lyre. Fully war-tion ranted for are years. R. A. AARTIN, 154 FOR \$190.

STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

S150-8175-8200-ELEGANT PIANOS-GUARCAMP. 211 State-st.

BIVORCES

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES PROCURED FOR ANY Egyl cause. Call or write law office P. MONTGOMERY, 160 Washington 18, 1600m 49 and 50, Chicago.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory, for incompatibility or other causes: 18 years experience. A. J. DENYER, 122 Dearborn 18, 1616 (edge), Ill. Unquestionable references. Fee after decress. Residence supercessary. DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility etc. Residence unnecessary, Fee afterdecree; 12 years experience. A GOODRICH Attorney, 124 Dearborn-st

BOOKS. CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—CASH IN YOUR HAND, Cood books will siways bring big prices. CHAPING Cheap Book House, comes Madison and Desirons, as 5 PAID FOR WEISTER'S DICTIONARY, GOOD DO prices paid for the books. GLEBERT, 21 South

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookiccepers, Clerks, etc.
ITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE
Union College of Law, class of 77, as elerk in stablished lawyer's office; is willing to work. Add 5-48, Trione omce.

Cittuation wanted—by an expenienced business man; can keep books; not afraid of work; can loan his employer \$1,000 if necessary. References required and given. It foo. Tribute office. CITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC MAN of good business capacity and experience, a permanent situation of any kind with some good house: will give three months' service gratis and accept such aslary th-reafter as employer may consider me worth. Sky years in last place. A I security. Address J, care of West Division Carrier 24. West Division Carrier 24.

STUDATION WANTED-BY A MARRIED MAN, 37

Fears of age; 12 years experience in clothing and
gents furnishing goods: retail or wholessle; St. Louis
or Chicago reference; onen for engargement after July
1. Address J. HOWLAND, care carrier 13, St. Louis,
MO.

Mo.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN
thoroughly posted, in one of the largest city packing houses; open for an engagement after 20th inst.; town or country; highest references and socurity. Address R 99, Tribune office. dress R 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN ENGLISHMAN OF good bushiness experience, good knowledge of Manchester, dry goods, and bookkreping, in office or store. Address B 98. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-A YOUNG MAN OF GERman descent who has had 10 years experience in selling dry goods, clothing, books, and sheet, efect, wishes a similar situation in city or country. No trouble to furnish matifactory references. Or for a position of trust can deposit \$1.000 in two days notice. Is willing to work for two months at a very small salary. Address S 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-DY A BIRUG CLERK: 8 SITUATION WANTED-BY A DRUG CLERK; 8 yours experience; satisfactory references. Address 10, Tribune office. 8 10. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INDUSTRISous, and intelligent middle-aged man of good adproperty of the state of

SITUATION WANTED BY A GOOD-TEACHER CONTRACTOR ST. CARL ST. TETZLAFF'S, 34 Wes Conchmen, Teamsters, etc.

CITUATION WANTED-BY COLORED MAN O as driver of ream or coachuse, or porter in store or home gryans. Good Eastern references. Address R 88, Tribune office. is se, tribule office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG SWEDE.

S so coschman in some private family; sober and tready man; understands taking care of horses and tarden, and milk if required. Good reference. S 2, riplume office. Ciruation Wanted—As Coachman and To do general work; first-class man (single): has best of references; city or country. S31, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Donacsics.

ITUATION WANTED—BY A HESPECTABLE

Stri to do second work. Please call at 154 West

ourteenth-st., for two days. Signito do second work. Please call at 154 west Fourteenth-st., for two days:

Situation wanted—by a competent Gigl.
as cook and launitres in a first-class private famby.

Call at 176 West Jackson-st.

Situation Wanted—by a Girl to Do Light housework and sawing. Address 135 Elizabeth-st.

Situation Wanted—by Two Scotch Girls.

Situations Wanted—by Two Scotch Girls.

Situations Wanted—by A First-class German woman to do general housework, has a child o years odd, no objection to the condition of Picase call at \$15 Fourth-av.

ITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG WOMAN to take care of children with a family traveling of in the country, or of an invalid. Good city references. Apply at Good Samaritan Society, 173 East Radolph-at.

ITUATION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Picase call at 70 Bunker-st. CITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE Syoung girl, in a private family, as second girl acre of baby, or would do housework in a small family, Call at 109 T wenty-fourth-as. SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-lyen.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-lyen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE SEAM-stress, in city or country, to take care of einfairen an attess, and do samily sewing or second ork. pply to Good Samaritan Society, 173 East Ran-dolph-sh. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIVIL TO do general housework in a private family: North Side preferred. Call for two days at 233 Rush-st., third floor. CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL Des cook in a private family, or second work; best of references. Call Wednesday and Thursday at 151 Forquer-st., near Haisted.

Forquer-st., near Haisted.

Official Tion Wanted By A Young German of the first a private family, as second or nurse girl; best of references. Call at 10s West Randolph-st., in jeweiry store, for two days.

OFTUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SECTION of girl in a first-class private family; mone other need apply. Call or address, for two days, at 229 Twenty-first-st. need apply. Call or address, for two days, at 229 Twenty first-st.

NITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GHILD to do general housework in a first-class private family; none others need apply. References given if required. Call at 229 Twenty-first-st. for two days.

NITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GHILTO DO Regaral homework in a small family. Please call at 183 Rossults-st.

NITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS, COM-petent steady girl to do general housework in a private family. Call at 183 South Halsted-st.

NITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GHRLS O it as private family, one for second work end the other for kitchen work. Call for two days at No. 12 Wright-st.

Wright-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK
in a private family. S4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE
young girl as second girl and to take care of children; can give good references. Please call for two
cays at 17 Huron-st. basement. SITUATION WANTED-IN A SMALL FAMILY B a Swedish girl 17 years of age. Address 180 Wes SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE girl for dining-room work or second work. Apply at 803 State-st.

at 855 State-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A MHDDLE-AGED
French Protestant girl to do general homsowork
where there are no other servants; old people preferred.
Call at 285 State-st., near Yam Burue; no postal cards.
CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETNNT GIRL
to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework.
Call at 144 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG AMERICAN
girlin a private family. Address 1017 Lake-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A COOK IN BOARDINGhouse, or would cook, wash, and iron in a private
family. 744 South State-st., top floor. Immis. Yet South State-Se., top insor.

Dirtation Wanted—To Do Cooking in Address Sia, Tribute office.

Cituation Wanted—To Do Chamber and John Sia, Contingency of the Cooking of the Coo CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPREENT GIRL for general housework in a private family; also can to second work; best of reference. Call at 439 West Taylor-st., for two days. Taylor-st., for two days.

CITUATION WANTED—AS GOOD COOK AND
Diaundress or laundress alone; city or country; references. Call at 669 Cottage Grove-av. CITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO de light housework in a small family. Address 8 12, Tribane office.

Cytuation wanted—by a Good Girl, to do ceneral housework or cook in a private family; not afraid to work. Call for three days up-stairs at 190 North Wells-st. North Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO SEC-ond work and sew. Beat of references. Please call at 103 East Indiana-st. OITUATION WANTED BY A GIRL TO DO GEN-oral housework. Best of city reference. Call at 171 West Indiana-st.

Peral housework. Dest of dry reference. Call as 191 West Indians-st.

CITUATION WANTED—ASCOOK IN RESTAURANT OF boarding-house, Address S 9, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO take care of children and sew of second work. 754 West Taylor-st., corner Lincoln. Good reference.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GRILL TO TAKE Care of children and do second work. Apply at 1009. Wentworth-sy., corner Twentieth-st.

CITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH. AND Iron in a private family by a competent girl. Call at 85 East Eric-st. up-stairs. Neanistresses.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO PLAIN

sewing or help in dreasmaking. Call or write No.

Bismarck-court. West Chicago.

Nurses.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE
D young girl as child's nurse and to do plain sewing.
Call at or address 107 Shoito-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady to housekeeper for widower; no objection to children. Address K 96, Tribune office. Employment Agencies.
CITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF D. good Scandinaving or German femalu, help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 173 North Halsted-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES. PUSINESS CHANCES.

POR SALE—ALL OR A HALF INTEREST IN AN elegant manufacturing property, worth \$100,000, now in full operation, making \$50 per day; \$20,000 eash needed; if all sold balance will be taken in clear property; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address \$12, Irribune office.

POR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN VALUABLE patent; useful in every office, and a large amount can be realized from its sale in every large city. Address \$3, Tribone office.

POR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYING SMALL hotels in the city, No. 30 East Jackson-st.

POR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MEAT—MARKET. BEST location on North Side; trade good; price low. Ferms casy. CARR & CO., 102 East Washington-st., Room 49. IF YOU WANT TO SELL, BUY, OR TRADE A business or any property, or want a partner, call or write. L. P. SWIDT & SON, 79 Dearborn 45., Room 14. TO RENT-THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT OR the whole of a good batel in a thriving city; also, for sale. Address Box 527 Elgin. III. 10 PHYSICIANS—A PRACTICE FOR SAIL
1 about so miles from Chicago insa thriving city of
2,500 inhabitants; \$300 required to purchase horse
suiky, cutter, harness, saddle, bridle, office furniture
medicines, etc., etc. Reason for selling, ill-health, I
on have not the cash, do not write. Address MEDI
CUS, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

D OCHESTER MACHINERY MANUFACTUI L Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st., Chicago, the largest stock of stationary and portable con boilers, saw mills, and wood end from working use ry kept in the West. Send for prices

preparation of the property of rered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week livered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, or Madison and Dearborn-sts.. Chicago, 17.

AMUSEMENTS. McVicker's Theatre. street, between Dearborn arding-House."

Haverly's Theatre. high street, between Clark and Lasaile ment of Den Thompson. "Joshua Whitcomb-on and evening.

Adelphi Thentre.

Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Variety per SOCIETY MEETINGS.

RESPERIA LODGE, NO. 411 A. F. & A. M.—Re ther Communication at Masonic Temple, corner Ra-loph and Halsted at ... this Wednesday evenings., Jun 3. Third Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invite 19 order of CHAS. HEATH BRENAN, W. M. CHAS. F. FOERSTER, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were generally easier yesterday, and most of them were active. Mess pork closed 35c per bri lower, at \$12.52\%@12.55 for July and \$12.67\%@12.70 for August. Lard closed 30c per 100 Bs lower, at \$8.60@8.62\% for July and \$8.70@8.72\% for August. Meats were easier, at 4\% for loose shoulders, 6\% for do short ribs, and 6\% for do short clears. Highwines were unchanged, at \$1.07 per gallon. Lake freights were quiet, at 2c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was more active and firm. Wheat closed 3\%@4c lower, at \$1.50\% for cash or June and \$1.40\% seller July. Corn closed 1\% clower, at 45\% cash and 46\% c for July. Oats closed firmer, at 38\% cash and \$7\% c for July. Rye was dull, at 67\% 68c. Barley sold sparingly at 55c. Hogs were quiet and easier, sparingly at 55c. Hogs were quiet and easier, ing weak at 5c decline. Sales at \$4.50@5.00. the were active and 10@15c lower than Monday, with sales at \$3.5000.85. Sheep were firm. Last Saturday evening there was in store in this city \$18,177 bu wheat, 3,909,265 bu corn, 298,459 bu oats, 150,322 bu rye, and 152,195 bu barley. Total, 5,337,418 bu; being a decrease of 468,068 bu during last week. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$104.87% in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 951.

Prof. Tice predicts a tornado for Kansa City within a very few days, and has gon there to witness the performance. It is evident from this fact that he doesn't expect it will be much of a blow. If he thought there was to be a repetition of the disturbances at Hazel Green and Mt. Carmel, prior engagements would necessitate the sending of his regrets to the managers of the Kansas City

The Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, yesterday began its annua commencement exercises, and, should every thing proceed safely, will be delivered or four graduates some time during the week. This mouse-breeding mountain received an This mouse-breeding mount of the recent enormous appropriation from the recent Legislature, the item for heating apparatus alone amounting to \$18,000! Graduates who are heated at an expense to the State of \$4,500 each ought to have a warm appretion of public bounty.

Some twenty years ago BRIGHAM YOUNG ed that his accounts with the Government were not kept in that straight and narrow line that patriots like to contemplate. The Attorney-General has called upon the accounting officers of the Treasury for the documents, and if they furnish the evidence HAM's villainy, as it is confidently charged they will, annoying indictments will be found against the Mormon Saint, and he may find himself in the impious hands of a

An effort was made yesterday by the Grand Jury to extract from Mr. HINSDALE the names of those to whom he paid the checks torn from his check-book and secreted. He refused to answer, and Judge Booth declined to commit him, as it was possible, in his present position, the answer ght criminate himself. HINSDALE then ffered to "squeal" if immunity were promised for his own sins, but the jury decided not to trade with him. There is a prospect that he may be indicted again, under the conspiracy clause, for prejudicing the adration of justice in the destruction of

Mr. Cheshnough appears to have satisfactorily answered the objections raised by the North Side Citizens' Union to the operation of the Fullerton-avenue conduit. The gen-tlemen from over the Rhine thought they had reason to suspect the contamination not only of the lake winds, but also of the water as far out as the crib, if the contents of the North Branch were pumped into the lake, and suggested that the lake be pumped into the North Branch and allowed to find its outlet through the canal. The City Engineer says that the stagnant water will not reach the crib, and that the engines are to be conted so as to pump both ways and thus

THE TRIBUNE'S special correspondent at Rutschuk sends an interesting review of the situation along the south bank of the Danube. He estimates the Turkish forces at 181,000, half-fed, underpaid, ignorant brutes, without religion or rations, money or muni-tions of war. The garrison of Rutschuk are almost starving. The regulars have not been paid for eighteen months, and the gun-ners have been warned against returning any fire from Giurgevo on the opposite side of the river, lest they waste their powder. There are rumors of another effort to borrow money in England, and, to summarize, the whole situation is a gloomy one for the

Manon, in reply to a Legitimist deputation that had waited upon him, is remarkable in two ways: First, with regard to Legitimist candidates, and second, with regard to his future course. His remark to the deputation, "As to Legitimist candidates, any Legitimist candidate really having a chance of success will be openly and loyally supported by the Administration at the elec-

guard in any election district in France. The promise was therefore a safe one to make. With reference to his own course the President says: "It will perhaps be necessary to demand the dissolution of the Chambers. If you accord it to me, I shall use it as well as possible. If you refuse it, I shall withdraw." But suppose it should be accorded and a still more Republican Chamber be returned. What then? Would he withdraw or would he stay and precipitate a revolution?

Lord DERBY's speech before the Merchan lailors' Guild was non-committal, though inclining, in a general way, to extol the virtues of peace rather than to compliment the chances of war. It was looked forward to with interest, as the noble Lord is a member of the Cabinet, and had not before expressed his views. From its tone as indicated in our cable special, it would appear that the Brit-ish Cabinet had not decided on a course of action, for DERBY would probably have given expression to something hinting at the con-clusion, had one been arrived at.

The New York Tribune publishes tables showing the earnings of nearly all the rail-roads in this country, and also tables showing the dividends made by the railroad corporations. From these it appears that stock unting to \$1,400,000,000 paid no dividends the last year; that stock amounting to \$826,641,702 paid an average dividend of per cent. The dividends made average about 2.6 per cent on all the stock outstand. ing. The roads paying dividends have about \$800,000,000 of bonds outstanding, which practically represent the capital invested,the roads being constructed by the sale of bonds, and but a small proportion of cash being invested in stock.

The London Times recalls an event in his tory which affords a curious parallel to the recent action of the President of France. In one of his quarrels with Parliament upon a municipal bill, Charles X. dismissed M. DE MARTIGNAC from office and gave the power to Prince POLIGNAC. The Chamber protested and he prorogued it. The press then protested, and he answere I with a disolution and a personal appeal to the country, and the country replied by electing a Chamber more hostile to the Court than the other. The result was revolution. Wil the same result obtain in this case, or have the French people grown wiser since the days of CHARLES X. ?

feat at the election yesterday in Georgia of the proposition to call a Constitutional Convention to alter and amend the State Constitution adopted at the time of Georgia's readmission to the Union. It was the implacables and irreconcilables of the Toomes stripe that interested themselves in the abrogation of some of the clauses of the present Constitution which seem to reflect unfavor ably upon the Lost Cause, and the defeat of the scheme for a Convention is their defeat and the triumph of the progressive and patriotic element in Georgia politics. Indirectly it was a test of the strength in Georgia of the policy of pacification and advancement and the weakness of the Confederat Bourbon faction.

At a reception by the Manhattan Club las right, Mr. TILDEN bewailed his fate that the sufruct of the national patronage should have passed from within his grip forever. In a weak and trembling imitation of what he might have been with different surround ings, he talked of disfranchisement, and then dropped into mandlin prophesis of the glittering glories in store for the nation when "external forces" shall conspire to elect any man who has spent his money to secure the Presidency, closing with a malignant kick at was a melancholy oration, entitled to charitable consideration for its funereal aspects and its functions of epitaph upon a broken and nisguided man.

The report seems to be confirmed that Senator Morgan, of Alabama, has addressed a letter to the Attorney-General "demand ing" that the influence of the Administration be exerted to secure the dismissal of the suits brought in the United States Court for Alabama against persons engaged i corrupting the ballot-box. These suits were brought under the United States law authorizing the appointment of Supervisors for Congressional elections; and, on the one de, it is claimed that they were instigated by the spite of JERE HARALSON, the colored nember of the last Congress, who was de feated for re-election. The best way to es-tablish this claim is to bring the suits to trial; there is no danger of conviction if the persons under indictment are innocent. But conceive that the President's pacification policy should include the dism lictments found for stuffing the ballot-boxe to distort that policy into a general condoning of crime. This may be Senator Mon-BAN's idea of it, but it is certainly not the President's.

The letters in the current English papers from their war correspondents satisfactorily explain the delay of the Russians in crossing e Danube. During the whole of April and May there was almost unexceptional wet weather, so that not only the whole basin of he Lower Danube is overflowed, but all the toumanian rivers flowing into it have risen, nterrupting travel not only on the railroad but also off the high roads. The result has been that there has been no point on the Danube where a large army could be safely crossed, and the same condition now exists, the river not yet having returned to its nor mal state. It adds to the embarrassment of the Russians that they not only have to transport the troops over the river, but also an immense service train, since they cannot hope to subsist upon a country already exhausted by the requisitions of the Turks. In addition to this, the Russians must wait for their reserves to come up, and, as they have but one line of railroad, a single day's blockade of the line entails delays from which it takes many days to recover.

An election was held yesterday in Minne sota upon the adoption of a constitutiona amendment submitted by the last Legislature providing for the surrender by the creditor of certain old bonds of the State and their acceptance of the new 6 per cent issue at the rate of about 50 cents on the dollar of the State's indebtedness. In 1857 Congress granted 6,000,000 acres of land to the then Territory of Minnesota for the construction of railroads. Nothing was done until after her admission as a State, when the Constitution was amended authorizing the issuance of \$5,000,-000 of State bonds to carry out the railroad projects. Under an order from the Supreme Court the Governor issued \$2,275,-

'58 stopped all operations, the bonds de, and in 1860 the Legislature hibited any further issue. The mortgages given on the lands were foreclosed, the State buying in, absorbing all the franchises and graded roads. These were subseque made over to other companies and the roads finished, when the bondholders interfered and demanded payment. The United States Supreme Court decided United States Supreme that the State was the primary debtor, and then the creditors made an offer of compro-mise, which was embodied in the amendment to the Constitution submitted to the people yesterday. It was virtually a question whether or not the State should repudiate. and the dispatches indicate that the amend-ment was lost. It is to be hoped that more complete returns from the smaller cities and towns and the agricultural districts will show that Minnesota has not deliberately chosen repudiation and dishonor in preference to accepting the advantageous propositiom embodied in the amendment.

Secretary SHEBMAN has furnished a statement of his own views in the matter of silver coinage. As we understand it, he is in favor of coming the small or subsidiary silver coins to such an extent as the wants of the country may from time to time require; and the proper amount of this currency at this time he puts at \$50,000,000. He is in favor, further, of the coinage of the old silver dollar of 412} grains, of 9-10 fineness, and in favor of making this a legal tender to the same extent as the present greenbacks. He is in favor of issuing thes silver dollars in all cases in exchange for paper dollars, and to such additional amount as the Government may from time to time consider needed by the country. So far the Secretary has yielded his previous opinions to the general sentiment of the country. Mr. SHERMAN, however, opposes the frecoinage of the silver dollar. He insists that the Government shall retain control over this subject, and shall be the judge of how many dollars shall be coined and put in circulation. He fears that if the free coinage of the silver dollar be permitted, that there will be such a vast amount of silver put in circulation that it will expel the gold, and practically make silver the exclusive coin of the country. He does not seem to have considered, or at least to have attached any weight to the consideration, that permitting the free coinage of silver dollars would give an increased value to that metal by creating a demand for it which is now cut off. The Secretary, however, has reached that point that he is opposed to having an exclusive gold currency, and favors a bi-metallic currency, subject, nowever, to regulation as to the coinage by the Government. For this much he country has reason to be thankful. Considering that Mr. SHERMAN supported and voted for the bill demonetizing the silver dollar, his present advocacy of its restoration as a legal tender is a matter for congratulaon. There can hardly be any further doubt that the measure for restoring the silver dol-lar as a legal tender will be supported by the Administration, as it will be by the people generally of all parties in the country.

THE GOVERNMENT CREDIT.

Probably the greatest financial f the present generation is to be accredited o the present Administration, viz.: the egotiation of \$25,000,000 of 4 per cent onds in exchange for outstanding 6 per cent onds. Of course, the immediate subscripion for this amount by the Syndicate is pretty sure indication that all exchange in future of bonds subject to Government call may be made on this basis. Under the old ontract with the Syndicate, there were still \$125,000,000 of 41 per cents which the Syndicate had the privilege of taking any time previous to the 80th of June; but there was Government to terminate this contract by otice, and Secretary SHERMAN had the wislom and pluck to issue the notice. The signs were all favorable to the negotiation of new onds at a lower rate, though altogether inprecedented in the record of American nance. The Syndicate, which had purchased the 41 per cent bonds at 991 cents and ordinarily sold them at 101, not long ince advanced the price to the general public to 1011, and were even offered 1011 for arge amounts, but refused to sell more than limited amount. This was abundant evilence that the Syndicate, including some of the leading financiers of Europe and America, believed that the rate of 41 per ent on American bonds was sufficien ommand even a larger premium than they were getting. This is what probably induced Secretary SHERMAN, with the approval of the whole Cabinet, to give notice of ermination of the old contract, and to inform the Syndicate that they would have to negotiate 4 per cent bonds hereafter, f any. The Syndicate had to accept the situation, and either accommodate itself to he Government proposition or retire from he field. It chose the former, and imme diately subscribed for \$25,000,000 of the new per cents, to be taken within the next two nonths. Mr. BELMONT, the American agent of the ROTHSCHILDS, informed the Secretary hat he had driven "a harder bargain that any nation ever before had done with indiriduals,"-which, we imagine, Secretary SHERMAN accepted as about the highest com

pliment that could be paid him. This transaction really makes the Ameri can credit the best of all Government or pubic credit in the world. The new rate mal it absolutely better than that of any other Government except England, and we think relatively it is as good as that of England, if not better. The rate on England's consolidated debt is only 3 per cent, it is true, but, in order to estimate relative advantages properly, it must be re membered that the usual money-rate in the United States is much larger than that ruling in Great Britain. Capital is loaned in Great Britain on mortgages and for commercial purposes at 4 and 5 per cent which in ountry commands 7 and 8 per cent for the same instruments. According to this ratio, it may be fairly claimed that, when American onds can be readily sold at 4 per cent, Ameran credit is as high as that of Great Britain in negotiating Government loans at 3 per

The gain to the United States Govern of the refunding of the whole debt at 4 per cent will be equal to the difference between 6 per cent and 4 per cent on a debt of \$1,600,000,000, the present sum of outstanding bonds. It amounts in practical effect to a reduction of the bonded debt by one-third, since a Government debt oppresses a people in proportion to the amount of taxes it requires to carry it; and, refunded at 4 per cent, the burden of the United States debt will only be two-thirds of what it was at 6 per cent. The only objection that has been made to

cause the bonds called in are largely from abroad, while the new bonds are taken ly at home, leaving the difference to be paid in gold and sent abroad. This is well answered by the statement that the same ex-change would be made in some other way nder the present condition of things. The Boston Advertiser reasons it out clearly follows:

Let us take the operations in this There can be no other reason than this. What, then, would happen if there were no bonds it process of issue to absorb this money? One of more of several things, all having the same sent abroad in payment for goods. Or, being plenty and cheap, it would advance the price of exchange, and then it would be shipped instead of American produce; that is to say, it would dimin-ish our exports. Or, thirdly, it would seek in-vestment in the bonds of higher interest, advance the price of them beyond the corresponding rate in England and Germany, and lead to the importa-tion of the old issues from abroad. In fact, it will be seen that gold in this case, as in all others, goe ents: but in no other way could it be kept here

The gain is so direct and important that i s folly to search for any disadvantages, inlirect and intangible, that may arise from this funding process. So we think the dis-position to criticise the Syndicate system has almost entirely disappeared, since experience has proved that it is calculated to strengthen Government credit, for which the profit made by the Syndicate may be freely allowed. Thus it was the Syndicate system which was mainly instrumental in enabling the negotiation of 4 per cent bonds while there were yet \$125,000,000 of 41 per cents authorized o be issued. Some of the rival bankers, such as the RAPHARIS, of London, and FISH & HATCH, of New York, intimated that, if the present Syndicate did not want to under they stood ready to do so at the terms the others had enjoyed for the negotiation of the 41 per cents; and it was the knowledge of this rivalry which brought the Syndicate to terms so quickly In fact, this operation is one of the keenes and shrewdest ever made on behalf of th Government, and adds another conspicuou redit-mark for President Haves' Adn

CRETE.

The foreign dispatches in our last issue as

sert that the Porte has refused the demands

of the Cretan Assembly, and that in conse quence the Christian population have resolved to defend their rights by force of arms. In view of the gravity of the situation, the circumstances leading up to it will be of interest. The General Assembly of Crete opened on the 10th of May. The Governor his speech gave little encouragement to the Cretans that the Porte would listen to the demands of the Christian Deputies. These demands were formulated as follows: 1. The selection of officials of the island from the Christian and Mohammedan inhab itants in proportion to population. 2. The election of a Christian Governor by the peo ple, leaving the right of veto to the Sultan 3. The substitution of a tribute for all taxes the amount to be fixed by European arbitration. These demands, reasonable as they are, have been refused by the Porte, as might have been expected. If the Porte could even defiantly reject the demands of the combine Powers of Europe for reforms in the Turk ish provinces, it is not likely it would listen to a demand from one of the smallest of the provinces, especially after it was already engaged in war as the consequence of its re fusal. The result of this rejection must inevitably be a revolution against Turkish authority upon the part of the warlike Chrisians of that island. Even before the demands were presented, there were unmistakable signs such would be the case. The Athens correspondent of the London Time

several weeks ago wrote : The island presents all the materials for a cor flagration. In the rural districts the Turks (if the Mohammedan inhabitants of Crete may be so called) fear the Christians, and in the towns the Christian fear the Turks. The jubilant insolence of the on party when the Russian fleet was reported to have seed through the Straits of Gibraltar was quickly followed by the increased harshness of the othe when the English fleet cast anchor in Suda Bay Now quietness prevails, and every one is prepar-ing. The Turks have occupied the place to which, prior to the last insurrection, the Christian Depu-ties resorted and formed a Junta, and are throwing up earthworks near the towns to receive the Krupp guns which they expect shortly to arrive, while the Christians are calling on their exiled chiefs to reple, and have no prospective losses to contem-plate, for at worst they will be put back into the sition which they now occupy.

It will not be the first time that the cour ageous and warlike Cretans have risen against their oppressors. Crete has been the almost constant theatre of resistance against cruelty and tyranny. A thousand years before CHRIST its wars commenced, when the Dorian onquered it. Again it was conquered by the Romans, but, after the division of the Empire, it was given to the East, and r tained until 823 A. D., when the Saracens overran it and held it until 961. Then it was sold to Venice in 1204. From that time intil the close of the seventeenth century the Venetians were at war with the Turks fo its possession, and, after many long sieges and fierce battles, the latter conquered it. From that time until 1821 it was devastated and impoverished by the Turks, and was the scene of frequent massacres. In 1830 it was ceded to Egypt, but in 1841 the Turks regained possession. In 1858 another insur rection broke out, and in 1866 the whole Christian population rose against the Mohammedan fanatics and butchers. From April to September, 1867, the Christians maddetermined resistance. On the 4th of October, the Turks proclaimed an amnesty, against which the Cretans protested, and war was renewed before the expiration of the armistice. From that time until June, 1868, fruitless efforts were made to settle the difficulties by negotiations between the Christians and Mohammedans. At the latter date France, Russia, Prussia, and Italy joined in Note urging a cessation of hostilities and a joint committee of investigation by the Powers and the Porte, but the latter rejected the proposition. On the 29th of October of the same year another collective Note wa ddressed to the Porte, and England and Austria addressed separate Notes urging concessions to the Cretans. Certain con-cessions were made, but the insurrection did not come to an end until February, 1869, when the insurgent leaders submitted to Turkey, under advice of the Great Powers. Since that time Crete has been a vilayet, governed by a Turkish Pasha, who is both

eivil and military Governor. The forthcoming struggle i The forthcoming struggle in Crete must of necessity be in the nature of a revolution. The Porte, although it may ship material of the refunding at the present time is that the war to the Mohammedans, cannot send process drives gold out of the country, be- troops. It must be a struggle between 200,-

000 Christians and 70,000 Mohammed fight with the knowledge that they have the sympathy of Greece, to which they have lways wished to annex themselves, and with the sympathy of England, who, for conspic uous reasons, would like to annex Crete to the British Empire as the half-way station between Malta and Egypt, and also as commanding the outlet from the Dardanelles to the Mediterranean, by extending threefourths across the Ægean.

A few days ago there was a sensational story telegraphed to the newspapers to the effect that there was a conspiracy among the New York bankers to reduce the amount of outstanding Government notes to \$300, 000,000, -the maximum reduction permitted under the operation of the present law. The story may have gained some credit from the fact that such a scheme might possibly be carried out by concerted action among th bankers. The modus operandi would deposit bonds and increase a bank's issue, say, half a million of dollars, which would contract the greenbacks to the extent of 80 per cent. The following week the same bank might retire its surplus issue and withdraw its bonds.—the retired greenback in the meantime having been canceled and destroyed. But Comptroller Knox has an thorized the statement that there is no truth in the rumor that this is actually being lone. The following is his statement of the

ease:
He says the issue was about thirteen hun thousand dollars last year; the year before the were less than a million, and the year before that over two millions; but he believes that in ever-case the application was for a legithmate purpose. He says he has for some time expected to issue more currency than usual, because the banks have held large amounts of bonds in their vaults for speculative purposes. Fo long as the bonds were speculative purposes. Fo long as the bonds were high there was a profit in them, and the banks were holding them for higher prices; but when they went down recently, he felt satisfied that bankers would turn them into the Treasury, and try and make some money off of circulation. He says the law makes him a passive agent of the banks. If they choose to undertake any such illegitimate business—he knows that they have not done it yet—it can be done if they combine; but all assembles heretofore in that direction have been attempts heretofore in that direction have bee banks themselves. He says the Bank of Com-merce. New York, recently retired \$475,000 of its circulation. He knows there was no trick in that, because the bank reduced its capital, and was that, because the bank reduced its capital, and was obliged by a law to reduce its circulation correspondingly. The First National Bank of New York had increased its circulation \$170,000, but that was a legitimate transaction, because it is a large dealer in bonds, and the market price for em was low. He says the talk of consp inder any circumstances, the banks could con han ten millions of dollars—between now ext October, when Congress will meet.

As a matter of fact, bankers are too selfi sh o make it at all probable that they can ag re pon any concerted plan for contracting the overnment notes to the limit allowed by the esent law. They will continue as hereto ore to increase or diminish their own : sote ecording to their own individual inte rests and without any regard to the effect of their oction on the Government notes.

Miss KATE CLAXTON has settled down for th ummer at the home of her parents, New Bruns vick, N. J. She needs a rest, she says, not s such from any arduous service during her re cent professional tour as from the fatigue of reading the newspaper squibs that sprang from er fire experiences. She relates to itive reporter some anecdotes that have not be agent secured the Opera-House at Indianapolis he owner doubled his insurance, and had the whole Fire Department under orders. She ha received nearly a car-load of fire-escapes, and ne agent made her a flattering financial offer in she would permit him to name his machin after her. Enough life-insurance pamphlets an circulars have been sent her to start a paper difficulty prevented a Board of enthusiasta stockholders naming their insurance company wick, in hope of peace and quiet, she was imme diately waited upon by a committee from the local Fire Department with a request that she would bless their engine with her all seemed hard enough, but the climax was reached when a World reporter sent in his card, and since then she has denied herself to even embers of her own family.

An investigation into the operations of RICH ARD B. CONNOLLY, next in importance of the Tammany Ring thieves to be compromised with, shows him to have been the most importunat and avaricious of the grang. He had a system of blackmail which ramified through all depart-ments, and, while he won the hatred of his brethren in the steal by his arrogance and grasping disposition, he held an iron rod over them, and when he was ousted his "carnings" amounted to five million dollars. With shrewdness not characteristic of his co-laborers in th cause, he invested his money in bonds instead of real estate, and when he sloped he carried goodly portion of his wealth with him in nego tiable shapes. Now he is crying to come home notwithstanding his boast that he would "se the city eternally — before he would pay back a cent," and the only question is how much the authorities can beat him down in his offers to

settle. In the month of February the fron screen steamer Knight Templar passed over a sub-marine volcano off the Gulf of Tunis. She was ten miles from the nearest known group of rocks, and in a thousand fathoms of water, when the eruption sent a stone through her bottom. She was run into shallow water, an examination disclosed that nine or ten feet had een torn off her hull about fifteen feet from her stem.

A Meirose Highlands (Mass.) man has de vised a scheme for ridding trees of canker worm. He hires a fever and ague patient to nst a tree until the worms are shaken off, and then he surrounds the roots with a steep mound of ashes and lime. The worms can't climb over the hill, and the inventor of the process leads the patient to another tree.

There is a rivalry between Moscow and St.

Petersburg in point of importance similar to that between St. Louis and Quincy (Ill.). St. Petersburg is intensely European and fashion able, like Quincy, while Moscow, like St. Louis rejoices in its barbaric proclivities and its want of progress, though insisting that it is by far th superior of its competitor. The pigtail panic has again broken out in China. Assassins of celestial happiness are abroad, and a reign of terror prevails. Several prominent and influential citizens of the Forbidden City have been surreptitiously shorn of the beauty of the Manda-

led hirsute glories, and the Mands rins are offering rewards for the apprehension o SWEENT, the New York Ring thief, might have yanked himself out of his scrape long ago if he had bid low enough. When he opened ne-gotiations for a compromise he offered \$600,000, but the city would not entertain any proposi-tion until he had come down to \$400,000, which they took, finding he was unwilling to offer any

smaller figure. Debilitated gentlemen about to dle and be queath their property to the Government of the United States will do well to ponder over a recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Charles Fox's widow. The patriotic Fox devised his all toward the payment of the national debt. Mrs. Fox. not so interested in

cial relations with its creditors, held out he own hand for the money, and the United Sta Supreme Court decides that, while the Government can gobble anything it wants, no fell can give it anything?

There is a prospect of great suffering an the undertakers of Germany. A law has just been passed by the Reichstag prohibiting th

A sale of autographs in New York recently marks the American appreciation of fame. Til-ton's sold for five cents and Tilden's for one.

PERSONAL.

The Abbe Liszt esteems the women Dr. Philip Schaff, the famous Biblica

scholar, was nearly killed by fanatical Moslems near Hebron recently. Helmbold has purchased the old residence Daniel Drew in New York, and transformed it

into a gorgeous drug-store.

David Urguhart, the Russophobist, introduced many Turkish ideas into England, but none more valuable or highly esteemed than the Turkish Mrs. S. M. Fassatt, formerly of Chicago

now of Washington, is engaged upon a painting of the Electoral Commission, which, it is thought, will add largely to her reputation. Mary Clemmer complains that Sec

Schurz has discharged about twenty women to on man from the Interior Department. She believe the Secretary is prejudiced against the sex. Miss Farren, the most promising comedy

paralysis of the spine, brought on through seci-dent, which threatens to end her theatrical career. A shrewd man wrote to the Governor o Michigan asking if he knew anything against his wife or family. The object of the letter evidently was to get an autograph, or some

The daughter of Goethe's "Lotte" ha just died at Basie at an advance | age. Her mothe was Charlotte Buff, of Wet4lar, wife-of Herr Buff. secretary of Legation, the Albert of "The

Mr. George Washington Childs has nexed an apartment adjoining his private office, and fitted it up in the true style of household art. He can row boast the most beautiful editorial rooms in the country.

Mr. Clarkson, editor of the Iowa State Regista , says the luxury of holding an office is nothing to the luxury of holding an opinion. He has held office for a long time, but has lately come

CJ arkson N. Potter, the well-known member of Opngress and lawyer, met with a serious accident at his villa residence at New Rochelle on Frida evening. He was thrown from a carriage, had on of his ribs fractured, and sustained other injuries. The German critics germally esteem Bret Harte the greatest American genius, and assume that, with trifling exaggerations, he depicts the every-day state of society and life, not alone in

nto possession of an opinion.

Mr. Macdermott has put the policy of British interests in the following inelegant words: We don't want to fight, but by Jingo If we do. We've got the ships. We've got the men, the money too; We've fought the Bear before, and while we're Britons

The Russians shall not have Constantinople. "Christian Reid," the writer of novel is Miss Fisher, of North Carolina. During the aunt and uncle, Judge and Mrs. Hairstone, who before the War had the largest fortune in North Carolina, and are even now enjoying the income

William Henry Hurlbert, the present editor witham Heary Huribert, the present editor and responsible director of the New York World, is a bachelor of 48 or thereabouts. He is tall and well-made; has an intelligent, mocking face, and, with his warm color and eye-glasses, resembles a jovial German Professor. He is the incarnation of the spirit of American journalism as it at present John Francy, City and Town Collector of

Hartford, Conn., is supposed to be a defaulter for \$50,000 to \$100,000. The habits of the alleged defaulter were bad, and he has several times been attacked with delirium tremens; but, although more than \$1,000,000 passed through his hands When George Beers looked through the

house of old Mr. Phelps, of Phelps, Dodge & Co., the young widow said to him plaintively: "Oh Mr. Beers! My husband has prayed in every room in this house." "I am glad to hear it, my dear in this house." "I am glad to hear it, my dear madame," replied the gallant Beers, "I hope it will bring me luck." He afterwards occupied the The Kings County Commissioners Charities and Corrections brought suit against Mrs. Abigail A. Kinnear to compel her to support her aged father, Addison Alger, the oldest living

representative of the well-known Alger family. She had turned him out of doors, and at the age of 78 he had the prospect of coming upon the county. It was claimed that the daughter has ample The World save that in Paris colored one umes are coming into vogue for evening wear by

contlemen, the customary suits of solemn sables being silently abandoned to butlers and waiters. It will not be long before people will see no particlar point in Punch's famous interview between two guests in full dress at an evening party: "Beg pardon. are you the waiter?" "No, sir; Prof. Wormley, who has just been chosen

Prof. Wormley, who has just been chosen to the Chair of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, owes his success in life largely to his wife. His work on Micro-Chemistry, now a standard on both sides of the Atlantic, was refused by all the publishers, because none of them would undertake the cost of engraving the minute drawings. The wife thereupon studied steel-engraving, and with such success that the plates reproducing her husband's drawings rival the finest

A Presbyterian clergyman caused the secession of three elders from his congregation by quoting Othello in the pulpit. He was speaking for the benefit of certain calumniators of himself in he congregation, and said:

f thou dost slander ber and torture me, Never pray more; abandon all remorse; On horror's head hor rows accumulate, Do deeds to make Heaven weep, all earth smazed; Nor nothing canst thou to damnation add Greater than that. Greater than that.

The elders said they wished to worship where the truths of God required not to be enforced by "the obscene conversation of Othello and Iago."

Mr. Frederica Bridgman, of New York Mr. Frederica Bridgman, of New York City, a pupil of M. Gerome, of Paris, has been awarded a medal of the third class for his painting of "The Burial of a Mummy," now in the Paris Salon. There are but four other American painters now living who have received prizes in the Salon: Mr. F. E. Church, who received a medal of the second class in 1867; Mr. A. Bierstadt, who was made a Chevalier of the Leglon of Honor in 1869; Mr. George P. A. Healy, who received a medal of the third class in 1855; and Mr. Edward May, who also received a medal of the same class in the same year.

n the same year.

M. Thiers is now writing an account of his prodigious career, and finishing his long-pro-ected history of the Medici. It is noticed that he is descended from a Marseilles family of cloth merchants, who were ruined by the Revolution, and fate made the family a sufficient compensation wrecked their fortunes. One of the event which wrecked their fortunes. One of the curiosities of his magnificent residence—built for him at the expense of the State after the destruction of his former home by the Commune—is the room of his mother-in-law, disposed exactly as she left it when she died, and never used. Men as a rule are not worshippers of the monors of their worshippers. worshipers of the memory of their aw to this extent.

law to this extent.

The Portland Oregonium of May 28 says "roof. Taylor, of the University of Chicago, who came out here some time since for the purpose of making the ascent of Mount St. Elias, in the intermediate of the second of the seco making the ascent of Mount St. Elias, in the interest of science, returned to Victoria in the steamer California. About twa months ago Prof. Taylor left here for Sitka, accompanied by Lieut. Wood, of Vancouver, intent on reaching the summit, if possible, of this majestic monarch, 'around whose head plays purpetual sunshine, and eternal snows linger.' But, after msking an unsuccessful attempt, the party returned to Sitka, and abandoned the perilous undertaking, at least for the present. They left Sitka in a large canoe on the 24th of April. They reached the northern end of Chichagoff Island, about ninety miles north of Sitka, when, meeting with immense quantities of floating ice, they were unable to proceed further and returned." WASHINGTON.

Talks with the President on Pend. ing Financial Questions

He Favors the Remonetization

the Silver Dollar. Believing Such Course Would Aid the Resumption Movement

Some of the Causes for the Scarcity of Small Bills.

Official Perplexities Encountered | the National Executive.

More Especially Those Arising Out of the Cousanguinity Rule.

A Pitiful Role Assumed by Ex-Marshal Pitkin

FINANCIAL.

TALKS WITH THE PRESIDENT.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
Washington, D. C., June 12.—Gen who have recently conversed with the Pro-ideat upon the financial situation have en-denvored to impress upon him the fact that if the legal-tenders are all retired down to the \$300,000,000 limit without any change in the ex-isfing laws as to resumption, that the National Banks will take steps to immediately surrender their circulation to avoid the expense of the gold necessary for redemption. B cers from the West have given the Pres understand that there is not sufficient profi upon circulation to warrant taking the risk and trouble of being compeller redeem their circulation in after the legal-tenders shall have been re-tired. In one Western city banks representing \$1.500,000 of National-Bank circulation have

already decided to as soon as it becomes apparent that the Treasury intends to force gold resumption under the present laws. The Cashier of one of the largest and most conservative banks in New York City has also recently stated that under the same dracumstances there is not a bank in that city which would not probably decide upon a sur-render of its circulation. These facts were to-day brought to the attention of the President as an argument in support of the theory that if the contraction policy is to be logically and radically pursued as to legalenders, it will also result in the sur the greater portion of the National Bank el culation, and practically leave the country with out any currency except such gold and silver a the necessities of commerce may force into cir-

culation.

CONTRACTION MOVEMENT.

In spite of the decidals of Treasury officials that any New York banks have taken part in the movement to force the contraction of green backs by surrendering their circulation, taking trouds, and subsequently applying for an increase of circulation, high financial authorities in New York write in most positive terms that such transactions are in progress to their certain knowledge. The statements made in these dispatches, that ohe New York bank had not only taken part in such a move, but twice repeated it, was made upon the declaration of a Director of the bank to which reference was made. Still, both the Secretary and Comptroller state positively that they knew of no and movement; that the transactions of the Treasury up to date do not show any, and, if they find signs of any such purpose in any case, they will take occasion to render it a very slow process to secure increased circulation by any such means. At present Na lonal Banks are increasing their circulation as little more rapidly than for some time past. It is estimated at the Treasury that the cancellation of greenbacks on account of National sank currency issued will for near the future average about \$2,000,000 per month.

Comptroller Knox says that the reasons why the banks circulate so few small notes are as follows: First, the officers do not like the trouble of signing a great number of small bills; second, the small banks with a total circulation of only \$50,000 will not go to the expense of having plates engrayed at a cost of \$300 each for printing ones and twos, because the whole number that they could print of both these denominations would only be about \$5,000. Such banks usually take only a plate for denominations would only be about \$5,000. Such banks usually take only a plate for fives; third, many banks with a capital of \$100,000 deposit only the minimum amount of bonds required, which is \$85,000, and take circulation on that amount. Such banks are in the same attitude as those of \$50,009 capital. Their total circulation is so small that they will not pay for engraving plates for the different denominations of bills. It seems probable that if a decided demand for small notes springs up the banks will come forward and meet it, as the old State banks did before the national currency system was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—President Hayes, although in former years predisposed, like many other hard-money men. to adhere to the prevalent doctrine of finance-writers in favor of a single gold standard, has materially changed his views during the progress of the general discussions regarding the wisdom and propriety of the act of 1873 which demonetized the old legal-tender silver dollar. He is now in favor of its remonetization, and of the readoption of a double standard of gold and silver, or, in other words, he favors the full return to the condition of things in relation to these subjects which existed previous to the legislation of 1873, being convinced that such a return to the former system will greatly promote the resumption of specie payments, an object that he regards as of the first importance. While, however, he considers the legislation of 1873 to have been a hasty and uncalled for in-

that he regards as of the first importance. While, however, he considers the legislation of 1873 to have been a hasty and uncalled for interference with the legal-tender powers of a large portion of our circulating medium, he has not yet formed any determination to bring the subject officially to the attention of Congress, although it is by no means improbable that he may hereafter conclude that some recommendations on his part of the nature above outlined will be advisable.

NATIONAL BANKS.

In order to correct various published mistakes in reference to the amount of additional circulation recently issued to National Banks in the City of New York, the Comptroler of the Currency furnishes the following: The total amount of additional circulation issued to all National Banks of the country since the passage of the act, Jan. 14, 1875, to date, is \$27,311,835. Of this amount \$6,402,770 has been issued to banks in the City of New York. The circulation of New York City banks will need to be increased \$8,000,000, or one-half of the present amount, in order to equal the amount outstanding at the date of the passage of the act of Jan. 14, 1875. There is no foundation whatever for the statement that a National Bank in New York City has had issued to it \$1,000,000 additional circulation three different times during the past few weeks, as the whole amount issued to all the banks of the City of New York during the present year has been but slightly in excess of \$2,000,000.

ONES AND TWOS.

The books of the Treasury Department show

\$2,000,000.

The books of the Treasury Department show that the total amount of \$1 and \$2 notes in circulation is \$51,404,511. The amount of such notes in the Treasurer's office and reserved for use, \$10,183,337. The amount in the Burean of Engraving and Printing, prepared or nearly ready for delivery to the Treasury, \$9,704,973.

THE OFFICES. WHO SHALL BE TAKEN!

Special Dispatch to The Tribe 12.

INGTON, D. C., June 12.—Follow

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—Following is one of the late cases where a removal in the Treasury has been ordered on the ground of relationship: Two brothers entered the service of the Treasury proper about a dozen years ago, one as a messenger and one as a watchmap. They were in separate divisions, and each entered and was subsequently promoted without the help of the other. The honesty and trustworthiness of each led to intrusting each with similar positions of great responsibility. One was placed in charge of the bank-safe where bonds to secure the circulation of National Banks and some other bonds are kept. This safe contains constantly about \$350,000,000 in bonds, in packages easily accessible, and which are

tents are seldom if Sv. successive Treasurer since these men, and, in fact, they aluable on account character for strictes ness. The new rule in vice reform made it to missal of one of these; it is to decide which is the watch.

is to decide which is the most it watch.

The President will probably and officers in North Carolina, and Obuglas, son of Stewen A. States Marshal. There are no Douglas himself, but deputies it accessible parts of the State have scandalous transactions.

Col. Jack Wharton att for night. to enter upon hi

Col. Jack is to enter upon his, ed States Marshal, vice. Pitkin parches have been received here leans stating that Pitkin make that he will prevent the confirm ton, and that he will take the at no position to the President's not, as has been supposed, a standing. His appoinment we one made at the time Packard re to become a candidate for Go that he had only been a clerk in out consideration. the reactions, the reaction of the control of the c

col. Jesse Moore, of Decatur, it Springfield, Ill, arrived here the mite with Gov. Cullous and Sena In attempt to retains the Pen Springfield, with Moze the consolidated office. The these three gentlems is reported to the consolidated office as the sena of the chicago office, the Emoval of and the retention of the office is with Jesse Moore as the incumbe Schurz' attention has been called that Moore does not reside ht. Springfield, the confice is with Jesse Moore as the incumbe Schurz' attention has been called that Moore does not reside ht. Springfield that Moore does not reside ht. Springfield that Moore does not reside he. Springfield that the office is practically while the records of Miss Spreet's is one of the most efficience.

HIS ROOM WANTED.

Solicitor Talbott, of the Treasur yesterday that his place was wresigned to-day. He has discharge in a way to secure the approximate the most fill dependent of Springfield that Mobile, and the Poethasters Eursula, called on the President ascertain what their spatial wow whether the statement was true President) intended to turn out whether the statement was true President) intended to turn out whether the statement was true President) intended to turn out whether the statement was true President) intended to turn out whether the statement was true President ascertain what their was true and the poethasters. THE PEN

Entitia, called on the Fresident ascertain what their status wo whether the statement was true President) intended to team out cals merely because they are friendly from the fresident said that true that he intended to reajove all ent Federal officials in Alapana; the done now, he might act different the removals that he had already min the future he would anske no that State without good snake. Senator Spencer, he had clockled to put into office all of his own persons to so ther Senators had done, President) thought that such a cowas calculated to lead to dissatisface such Senator's friends in the in would be glad to have the assistantors in making his appointments, be of other men must also have considered the remover of the property was divided in any Sace, he was divided the her true was divided the the true was divided the the true was divided the the true was divided to the true

Newton, Kon.; Warren W. H. Ill.; William H. Mann, Gfin D. Richardson, Cambridge; I. bell, Litchfield, Ill.; Williad Auburn, Ill.; John McCliate Marshal for Maryland; Jac States Marshal for Louisiana.

NOTES AND NE WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—T of the Navy has issued a circular attention of the officers of that br public service to Secs. 853 and Statutes, in regard to public ad Statutes, in regard to public advand also the opinion of the Attoru fixing the rate to be paid, for such ments at 40 cents per folio of 100 w. first insertion, and 20 cents per for an an anomalous of the theorem of the cond Comptroller of the Treast effect that, in the adjustment of the disbursing officers of the nave, he require that all payments for newspapers must be in conformity opinion.

require that all payments for newspitsements must be in coalermity epinion.

RRIGHAM'S ACCOUNTS.

The Attorney-General has colled u counting officer of the Trensary for the accounts of Brigham Young, the eader, filed in the Treasury stone to ago, when he was an Indian Agent, by the Government. These account for at the request of Mr. Howard, Un Attorney for the Territory of Utah-cramine them carefully in connectic Attorney-General, It is fittimated furnish important testimony again and upon them a prosecution will be several filegal acts committed by acting as Indian Agent.

J. A. Galpin, the Chief Gerk Commissioner of the Indian flureau, request, has been relieved from dethe investigation of the charges by J. B. Wolf, and the President has Alongo Bell, the Assistant Secretary terior, to perform the duties in Confindian Affairs ad interins. C. W. Chief of the Land Department of Bureau, has been temporarily assign as Chief Clerk of the Bureau. The tion began this morning.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet Council to-day lasted but beyond giving attention to certain ments of comparatively minos impopusings of extraordinary interest fore the meeting. The War and Naments were not represented at the se

CHARGE JAMES B. FADS
NEW ORLEANS, La., June 12.—
Scotla, drawing twenty feet four inche
Weatern Empire, drawing twenty-on
inches, were put to sea this mornin
the Southwest Pass. The Western
cargo was 6,227 bales of couton,
largest that has left this port since
and argest number of pounds to the
ton that ever left an American port.
loaded by the champion press, at
heaviest draft that ever left this port. CHARGE JAMES B. EADS

MORTUARY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune Gear, whose death was announced in TRIBUNE, was buried in this city to Masonic fraternity, the Knights Temp the lead in the cremonies. Delegati Order from Dubuque, Bellevus, Wa Die River, and other places participa obsequies. The respect paid the universal in this vicinity, and the fur-case of the largest ever held in Galena.

BRAIDWOOD Salle, Ill., June 12.—A. Brasing this city and soliciting aid for

WASHINGTON.

th the President on Pend-Financial Questions.

rs the Remonetization o he Silver Dollar.

Such Course Would Aid the umption Movement.

Causes for the Scarcity of Small Bills.

erplexities Encountered by National Executive.

ially Those Arising Out of the Cousanguinity Rule.

Role Assumed by Exlarshal Pitkin.

FINANCIAL.

KS WITH THE PRESIDENT.
dat Dispatch to The Tribune.
UN, D. C., June 12.—Gentler imit without any change in the ex-to resumption, that the National ke steps to immediately surrender ion to avoid the expense of buying cesary for redemption. Bank off-west have given the President to hat there is not sufficient profit afton to warrant taking the trouble of being compelled their circulation in gold gal-tenders shall have been re-

pecames apporent that the Treas-o force gold resumption under the The Cashier of one of the largest servative banks in New York City the stated the tunder the same cirere is not a bank in that city which
probably decide upon a surits circulation. These facts
brought to the attention of as an argument in support of the the contraction policy is to be radically pursued as to legal-lalso result in the surrender or rtion of the National Bank cirtically leave the country with commerce may force into cit

of commerce may force into cirthe denials of Treasury officials
York banks have taken part in the
force, the contraction of greenndering their circulation, taking
sequently applying for an increase
high financial authorities in New
most positive terms that such
re in progress to their certain
the statements made in these disne New York bank had not only
urn a move, but twice repeated it,
a the declaration of a Director of
which reference was made. Still,
retary and Comptroller state
at they knew of no such
at the transactions of the Treasdo not show any, and, if they
are the purpose in any case, they
on to render it a very slow pronereased circulation by any such
secont Na tonal Replic are in severe.

ilate so lew small notes are as the officers do not like the ong a great number of small bills; ill banks with a total circulation will not go to the expense of will not go to the expense of energyed at a cot of \$200 each es and twos, because the whole they could print of both these would only be about \$5,000, smally take only a plate for any banks with a capital of toly the minimum amount equired, which is \$31,000, reulation on that amount, in the same attitude as those of Their total circulation is so y will not pay for engraving flerent denominations of bills. It that if a decided demand for ngs up the banks will come forit, as the old State banks didulational currency system was

PRESIDENT'S VIEWS. PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

Festera Associated Press.

D. C., June 12.—President in former years predisposed, hard-money men. to adhere to extrine of finance-writers in favor standard, has materially changed the progress of the general disengishe wisdom and propriety of thich demonetized the old legallar. He is now in favor of its and of the readoption of a of gold and silver, or, in other the full return to the condition atton to these subjects which a to the legislation of 1873, that such a return to stem will greatly promote of specie payments, an object as of the first importance, he considers the legislation of a abasty and uncalled for inthe legal-tender powers of a our circulating medium, he ed sny determination to bring ally to the attention of Contis by no means improbable after conclude that some reen his part of the nature above advisable.

ATIONAL BANKS.

a his part of the nature above advisable.

ATIONAL BANKS.

rect various published mistakes—
ee amount of additional circulated to National Banks in the
k, the Comptrolier of the Curthe following: The total
ional circulation issued to all
of the country since the passage
k, 1875, to date, is \$27,811,825.

86,402,770 has been issued to
of New York. The circulaCity banks will need to be inh, or one-half of the present
der to equal the amount
t the date of the
eact of Jan. 14, 1875.
lation whatever for the stateonal Bank in New York City
o it \$1,000,000 additional circurent times during the past
te whole amount issued to all
City of New York during the
been but slightly in excess of

AND TWOS. to the Treasury Department show bunt of \$1 and \$2 notes in cir-4,511. The amount of such surer's office and reserved for The amount in the Bureau of Printing, prepared or nearly to the Treasury, \$9,704,972.

OFFICES.

MALL BE TAKEN!

MALL BE TAKEN!

C., June 12.—Following is ass where a removal in the ordered on the ground of reprothers entered the service oper about a dozen years ago, for and one as a watchmanarate divisions, and each ensequently promoted without her. The honesty and trusthled to intrusting each with of great responsibility. One arge of the bank-safe where the circulation of National

taintly about \$350,000,000 in

the circulation of National other bonds are kept. This stantly about \$350,000,000 in

been in charge of the cash so, has long been in charge of the cash so, has long been in charge of the cash shall. He looks and opens it. The consults are seldom if ever less than \$50,000,000, each aften reach the sum of \$150,000,000. Each cossive Treasurer since Spinner has kept pable on account of their established new rule of the Treasury Civil-Ser recretorm made it necessary to order the dis-nical of one of these brothers. The question to decide which is the most important safe to

The President will probably remove the Federal officers in North Carolina, including Robert Douglas, son of Stephen A. Douglas, United States Marshal. There are no charges against loagies himself, but deputies in remote and increasible parts of the State have been guilty of secondary transactions. Col. Jack Wharton left for New Orleans to-

col. Jack whateon test to the orients of right.

Col. Jack is to enter upon his duties as Unitated States Marshal, vice Pitkin removed. Dispense have been received here from New Orient stating that Pitkin makes great threats lead to the the stump in the fall to, and that he will take the stump in the fall in oposition to the President's policy. Pitkin no, as has been supposed, a Marshal of long standing. His appointment was a temporary cas made at the time Packard resigned his office to become a candidate for Governor. Before that he had only been a clerk in the office withset consideration.

that he had only been a clerk in the office without he had only been a clerk in the office without consideration.

The President, referring to the numerous obtections to Wharton's appointment as United States Marshal of Louisiana, says that one of the resoons for his appointment was the fact that Gov. Packard has written a letter here cotally indorsing Wharton's Republicanism, and stating that he was faithful when others were faithless. As to Pitkin, it is urged against him that his record as a Civil-Service reformer is not very good. At all events, although holding the office and drawing the pay of United States Marshal of Louisiana, he spent amost all of last winter here in social enjoyment, without leave. The scandal of his presence here became so great that it became a subject of newspaper comment, and morder was finally issued from the Desartment practically aimed at him, directing dorument officers without leave to return to their stations.

dorenment officers without leave to return totheir stations.

THE PENSION-OFFICE.

Col. Jesse Moore, of Decatur, Pension Agent
Springfield, Ill. arrived here this morning to
nite with Gov. Cullom and Senator Oglesby in
a stempt to retain the Pension-Office at
Springfield, with Moore as the Agent of
the consolidated office. The purpose of
these three gentlemen is represented to
be that if two offices cannot be retuned, one at Chicago and one
at Springfield, they will favor the abolition of
the Chicago office, the removal of Miss Sweet,
and the retention of the office at Springfield,
with Jesse Moore as the incumbent. Secretary
Saurz' attention has been called to the fact
that Moore does not reside at Springfield, but
at Decatur, a town a good many miles distant,
and that the office is practically run by clerks,
while the records of Miss Sweet's office show she
is one of the most efficient Pension Agents in
the United States.

HIS ROOM WANTED.

the United States.

HIS ROOM WANTED.

Solicitor Talbott, of the Treasury, was notified paterday that his place was wanted, and he majored to-day. He has discharged his duties is a way to secure the approbation of his superiors for his efficiency.

h a way to secure the approbation of his appriors for his efficiency.

ALABAMA.

A delegation of Spencer Republicans from Alabama, consisting in part of the United States larshal, the Collector of the Internal Revenue at Mobile, and the Postmasters at Salem and Tarula, called on the President yesterday to acertain what their status would be, and whither the statement was true that he (the resident) intended to turn out Federal officials merely because they are friends of Senator Spencer. The President said that it was not tree that he intended to remove all of the presest Federal officials in Alabama; that if it was to be some now, he might act differently in some of the removals that he had already made, and that the future he would make no rem vals in its state without good cause. In regard to senior Spencer, he had exercised his indiscence to the intendent) thought that such a course as this we alculated to lead to dissatisfaction and put end Senator's friends in the minority. He woulde glad to have the assistance of Senatomin making his appointments, but the views of other men must also have consideration. He hiddernine I also that where the Republican with was divided in any State, he would not alweitly resident to the prointments, but the wing to control the appointments.

the wallvlied in any State, he would not also there wing to control the appointments, but he would always endeavor, so far as possible, to reconcile the conflicting views and interest of both sides. The delegation were entiredratisfied with their interview.

COMMISSIONED.

The President has commissioned Gabriel warfon United States Attorney for Kentucky; also the following Postmasters: William H. Many, Red Bluff, Cal.; John M. Crossman, Williamstown, Mich.: Alvarado C. Frederick, Myton, Kan.; Warren W. Huntington, Galena, III.; William H. Mann, Gilman, III.; Eldridge D. Bichardson, Cambridge, III.; William Campbell, Litchfield, III.; William W. Lowdermilk, Abarn, III.; John McClintock, United States Marshal for Maryland; Jack Wharton, United States Marshal for Louisiana.

NOTES AND NEWS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR. GTON, D. C., June 12.-The Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular calling the tion of the officers of that branch of the ublic service to Secs. 853 and 854; Revised statutes, in regard to public advertisements, and also the opinion of the Attorney-General, thing the rate to be paid for such advertisements at 40 cents per folio of 100 words for the intimetrion, and 20 cents per folio for cach missequent insertion; also to the letter of the account of the adjustment of the accounts of disbursing officers of the navy, his office will require that all payments for newspaper advertisements must be in conformity with that spain. tes, in regard to public advertisements,

RRIGHAM'S ACCOUNTS.

The Attorney-General has called upon the accounting officer of the Treasury for a copy of the accounts officer of the Treasury some twenty years are when he was an Indian Agent, appointed by the Government. These accounts are called for at the request of Mr. Howard, United States litoney for the Territory of Utah. Who will cambe them carefully in connection with the attorney-General. It is intimated that they be upon them a prosecution will be based for surfail liegal acts committed by him while sating as Indian Agent.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

A. Galpin, the Chief Clerk and Acting Commissioner of the Indian Bureau, at his own masses, has been relieved from duty pending the investigation of the charges preferred by J. B. Wolf, and the President has designated Alean Bell, the Assistant Secretary of the Indian Affairs ad interim. C. W. Holcomb, Clef of the Land Department of the Indian larea, has been temporarily assigned to duty a Calef Clerk of the Bureau. The investigation began this morning.

Che Cabinet Merchant of the fundam larea, has been temporarily assigned to duty as Calef Clerk of the Bureau. The investigation began this morning.

Che Cabinet Council to-day Insted two hours, in the pond giving attention to certain appointments of comparatively minor importance, no lareas of extraordinary finterest was befare the meeting. The War and Navy Department of the Indian and the products of extraordinary finterest was befare the meeting. The War and Navy Department of the Indian and the products of extraordinary finterest was befare the meeting. The War and Navy Department of the Indian and the products of extraordinary finterest was befare the meeting. The War and Navy Department of the Indian and the products of extraordinary finterest was befare the meeting. The War and Navy Department of the Indian and the products of extraordinary finterest was befare the meeting.

READY TO SQUEAL

Mr. Hinsdale Again Appears Before the Jury as a Witness.

He Swears that He Destroyed Those Checks, but Remembers the Names.

He Will Tell if Immunity Is Guaranteed Him-Why the Offer Is Refused.

A Proposition to Put Ilim in Jail for Contempt Cannot Be Entertained.

Other Witnesses, All of Whom Were Found Remarkably Ignorant.

Why Periolat Wants All the Boys to Employ the Same Lawyers.

The County Commissioners to Go on the Stand---Questions to Ask Them.

The Grand Jury go! down to work again yesterday morning promptly at 10 o'clock. The attendance of witnesses was larger than ever, and the reporters were on hand in full force.

The first witness called was

P. J. SEXTON, whose unsatisfactory examination had been cut short the day before by adjournment. His testimony was brief and pointless, and just as unsatisfactory as it had been the day before. He denied in toto every allegation of fraud, or of paying the Commissioners any money, directly or indirectly, in the getting of contracts, and, with a peculiar twinkle in his right eye, gave himself an unimpeachable character for general integ-rity. Leaving the room, he would have nothing to say to reporters in his haste to rush to the arms of the Commissioners for congratulations, and to assure them that he had not only failed to "squeal" on them, but that he had so sucessfully dodged the questions of the jury as to evade compromising them in the least.

ARCHITECT COCHRANE was the next witness. Having been the architect for the new Hospital, and reports having come to the jurors' cars in reference to his rela-tions with the State-House Commissioners, which were injurious to his reputation, he was expected to know a great deal. In this the jury may not have been mistaken, but when they calculated that he would tell what he knew their reasoning was at fault, and they showed at once that they were not acquainted with the man. He was examined on sundry topics, but his ignorance of everything was almost un-

The next person who was called in was Mr. Nehemiah Hinsdale, who was indicted last week for a conspiracy to destroy testimony. The Tribune published some days ago intelligence of the fact that Mr. Hinsdale had cabbaged a number of cheeks which had been returned to him by his bank, and which had upon them telltale names; and also that he had torn out of his cheek-book the stubs corresponding to those same cheeks, and had stowed them away in a private place possibly for future use; that he had deep to make there put them in his safe at his own house or had handed them over to his attorney, Mr. Reed, as hostages and a pledge of good faith. After brooding over this for a week, the Grand Jury decided that it would be well to investigate Mr. Hinsdale about these cheeks, and accordingly they sent for him and he came. Mr. Hinsdale about these cheeks, and accordingly they sent for him and he came. Mr. Hinsdale about these cheeks, and accordingly they sent for him and he came. Mr. Hinsdale so anxious to get before the Grand Jury, because he wished to make them a little stump speech expressive of his findignation at his having been indicted and declaratory of the purity of his motives and his confidence that he would be acquitted. After HINSDALE.

checks, and accordingly they sent for him and he came. Mr. Hinsdale was also anxious to get before the Grand Jury, because he wished to make them a little stump speech expressive of his findignation at his having been indicted and declaratory of the purity of his motives and his confidence that he would be acquitted. After he had been duly sworn.

NR. LETTER
said to him: "The statement has been made, Mr. Hinsdale, in one of the city papers, The Tribune, I believe, a publication from which we derive much valuable information regarding our investigations, that you paid out that sum of \$4,500 to certain parties in certain checks, and that you sub sequently went around to your bank, had your book written up, and obtained possession of those checks. Now, Mr. Hinsdale, did you pay out that sum of \$4,500 or any part of it in checks."

"I did," answered Mr. Hinsdale.

Said Mr. Leiter, "Where are those checks now!"

"I destroyed them," replied Mr. Hinsdale.

"When "aked Mr. Leiter.

"About two days after I got them back."

"When was it you got them back?"

"You swear positively that you destroyed

"Friday two weeks."
"You swear positively that you destroyed them?"
"Yes, sir."
"What was your object in doing so?"
"Well, they were old checks which had bee returned and were through with."
"Where are the stubs of those checks?"

"They are destroyed also." "Why?"

"For the same reason that the checks were."

"Now, Mr. Hinsdale," continued the inquisitor, "do you remember to whom those checks were made payable?"

"I do," said Mr. Hinsdale.

"Then will you please state to the jury the name or names of that person or those persons?"

name or names of that person or those persons?"

"That," replied Mr. Hinsdale, "I feel unwilling to do."

"DO YOU REFISE TO ANSWER THE QUESTION?"

Queried Mr. Leiter.

"Yes, sir, I do refuse, except on conditions."

"Never mind the conditions," remarked Mr. Leiter; "will you answer that question, without any its or buts!"

"No, sir," said Mr. Hinsdale, "not without the conditions."

"Wa will see," rejoined Mr. Leiter.

"Never mind the conditions." remarked are managed in the first that president has designated the self that seem the president has designated to the self that seem the president has designated to duty a Clef Clerk of the Bureau. The investigation has been temporarily assigned to duty a Clef Clerk of the Bureau. The investigation has been the morning that the self clerk of the Bureau. The investigation of the self clerk of the Bureau. The investigation of the self clerk of the Bureau. The investigation of the self clerk of the Bureau. The investigation of the self clerk of the Bureau. The investigation of the self clerk of the Bureau. The investigation of the self clerk of the self c

[Hinsdale] ever went in there, that they could not force him to answer that particular question.
"I have consulted," said he, "with both Mr.
Swett and Mr. Reed, and both of them told me
that I could not be committed for contempt under the circumstances, and now, if you choose,
gentlemen, I will state

gentlemen, I will state

THE CONDITIONS
on which I will answer that question."

"Well," said the foreman, "go ahead."

"I am ready," continued Mr. Hinsdale, "to tell the names of the persons to whom those checks were made payable if I am granted immunity from any criminal liability which I may have incurred by drawing and giving those checks."

munity from any criminal liability which I may have incurred by drawing and giving those checks."

"That is a thing," said the foreman, after some little consultation, "which we cannot discuss in your presence. Whatever action is taken in regard to it you will be advised of it by the State's Attorney."

And then Mr. Hinsdale took his hat and left.

"JOHN O'NEIL,
the man of many stories, and who has been repeatedly accused of being the go-between between the Commissioners and certain contractors, was next called. He entered the room willing to give odds in a wager that he would be indicted for perjury, and it remains to be seen whether he would have won or lost. He confessed to having an intimate acquaintance with the Commissioners, and to having heard many rumors reflecting on their several characters, but, as a matter of fact, he said he knew nothing. After leaving the jury, all he would say to the reporters was that the jury appeared satisfied that Periolat and Hogan had acted as go-betweens, and there was still another, the name of whom they sought to find out.

The next witness was Dr. T. J. Bluthardt, formerly contractor for supplying the country with drugs. His story was brief and unimportant.

The next person called was a man by the name of

CHARLES CREENS,
who claimed to be a bookkeeper, and to have
been in the employ of Farmer Harms. He
under his arm a bundle of odds and ends, which
had the appearance of having been gathered up had the appearance of having been gathered up promiscuously in a junk-shop, but which he called books. "Are you a bookkeeper?" asked one of the jurors as the chap uncovered a face and head which had the appearance of having passed through a threshing-machine. "Y-e-s, s-i-r," was the response, "and I am a good one, too." With the last remark he opened up his junk-shop parcel and displayed a set of books which could not have been more unintelligible if they had passed through and been wors out in Wah-Hop's laundry. "Besworn, sir," said the foreman, and the fellow arose and went through the form, and was ready for the questioner. His very appearance was comical in the extreme, and his manner kept the jury in a roar of laughter from the time he entered the room. His testimony was unimportant, but what his books may show upon an interpretation of the blots adorning them remains to be seen. The most service he rendered was to give the jurors an appetite for dinner, and, when through with an appetite for dinner, and, when through with him, that appetite was appeased. The first witness after dinner was

him, that appetite was appeased.

The first witness after dinner was

W. D. BAKER,

the contractor for supplying the county institutions with coal. He had been noticed around
the building all the forenoon in consultation
with C. H. Reed, and occasionally with Hinsdale and Jack O'Niel, but at the time it was not
known that he had been subpoenaed to appear
before the jury. Looking back at his conduct
now,—his consultation with an attorney,—he
must be placed among the class of witnesses
who had gone before him, who were not willing
to testify before first taking legal advice. Whether he went so far as to retain an attorney
before going before the jury or not is not
known, but it is not all difficult to surmise that
he did, since men less likely to be, but since indicted, had done it before him. And there was
another thing about Mr. Baker that looked bad,
for he had failed to observe so much of the
subpœna as called upon him to bring his books
with him. His excuse for this neglect was that
his bookkeeper was away, and without him the
books would be unintelligible. The jury, of
course, most of whom are business men, will
weigh his excuse, but they cannot think well of
it, for books ordinarily are intelligible to any
one who can read and write, and more especially
to one whose business is represented by them,
as Mr. Baker's is by his. Il the absence of his one who can read and write, and more especially to one whose business is represented by them, as Mr. Baker's is by his. In the absence of his books the jury had very little use for him. The books are expected to be forthcoming to-day, and when presented and their contents are made public it will be a good thing for Baker. In this way some days ago another contractor settled every bill against the County Commissioners that he had had for a year past in a few hours, getting money which he would otherwise never have gotten, and in fact did not expect to get.

but is liable to have his mind refreshed before the adjournment of the jury.

The next and last witness called for the day was Joseph Coomes. He testified simply to having borrowed money for Harms during the progress of the Court-House work, and that he knew nothing of what had been done with it.

HINDALE'S IMMUNITY.

Mr. Hinsdale has not yet been advised by the Assistant State's Attorney of the decision of the Grand Jury and the law officers of the county. THE TRIBUNE, therefore, will put him under still another obligation by informing him that they have decided to make no trades of any kind with him. Their reasons for doing this are so simple that a child can understand them.

under still another obligation by informing him that they have decided to make not trades of any kind with him. Their reasons for doing this are so simple that a child can understand them.

Last year Mr. Forsyth was granted immunity by the Grand Jury and the State's Attorney, and thereupon Mr. Forsyth's memory became an utter blank. All that he could remember amounted to nothing. Whatever he might have known had vanished from him the minute that he felt secure from indictment. The Grand Jury fear that if Mr. Hinsdale is treated to a dose of the same medicine it will have the same effect upon him that it did upon Forsyth, and that either he will forget everything, or that what he testifies to will not amount to anything. They do not want to give Mr. Hinsdale immunity, and then nave him testify that one of these celebrated checks was given to Jerry Monroe for a fighting cock, and another for bottled beer, and another for some jewelry. What they want Mr. Hinsdale to do is first to tell all he knows, and, if he tells anything worth anything; they will see about the immunity business afterwards. However, he comes to them with an odor of Mr. Leonard Swett about his garments. Now Mr. Leonard Swett was one of the gentlemen who negotiated that celebrated dicker by which thirteen whisky, thieves got bff free in return for evidence which convicted nobody except Rush and Pahlman, who were not particularly gullty, and wnose sentences were comparatively light. They do not like to trust a pupil of Mr. Swett or Mr. Reed in an immunity trade, for one coached Parker Mason, Golsen, and the whisky men, and the other gave immunity to Forsyth.

Undoubtedly, if Mr. Hinsdale chose, he could tell how all those checks were drawn, and it would undoubtedly appear that they were drawn payable to County Commissioners.

BUT STILL ANOTHER DIFFICULTY IS THIS: If he, under promise of immunity, now gives that up, and County Commissioners.

BUT STILL ANOTHER DIFFICULTY is This: If he, under promise of the statute by documentary evidence, could no

pig in a poke.

ANOTHER INDICTMENT.

Instead of giving him immunity, the Grand Jury are meditating over the advisability of indicting him again under the conspiracy clause of the Criminal Code for doing an illegal act injurious to the administration of public justice in having destroyed those checks. This indictment would be exactly like the previous one except that, while the other was for destroying

ne letters, this would be for destroying some

some letters, this would be for destroying some checks.

The first indictment is perhaps a little weak. Hinsdale never admitted that there was anything in those letters of a damaging nature. He pleaded that they related to private affairs, having no connection with the Court-House, and, it is believed, intimated that they had something to do with some granite operations at the State Capital. But, as regards any indictment found on destroying these checks, there can be no question of a conviction, because be has admitted that they were material. This was a very foolish "give-away" on his part, and the best thing that he can do, really, is to throw himself on the mercy of the Grand Jury; to write out all he knows, swear to it before a Notary Public, and pass it up to Judge Booth. If his Honor thinks it amounts to anything, he will notify the Grand Jury, and they can take such action as he sees fit. If Mr. Hinsdale does not feel ready to trust Judge Booth, he might send his document around to The Tribune office, where it would be thoughtfully and understandingly looked over, and the best advice would be given him gratis. The document would be kept sacrealy secret as far as letting other papers have it is concerned.

THE GREAT FEATURE AT THE COUNTY BUILDING now, from the time it opens in the morning fill the hour when it closes at night, is a new medical firm which has established itself there. The two members of this partnership have an extensive and daily-increasing custom among the contractors of Cook County, and, since their patients have of late been busied in answering questions over at the building, and their nervous systems are somewhat shaken by the rude interrogatories which have been put to them, these eminent physicians are constantiv on hand for the purpose of administering stimulants to the sufferers. With the view of making their special merits known to men, they have engaged the services of Mr. Clemens F. Periolat. Mr. Periolat steps briskly up to him and says: "Why, my dear fellow, you are looking

During most of yesterday these two physicians were at their posts looking after their patients. Occasionally one of the invalids would be taken off by a bailtiff, and carried into the Grand Jury room. The moment he came out his condition was inquired after by his surgeons, and he was cheered and invigorated, and sent off across the river as rapidly as possible.

sent off across the river as rapidly as possible.

MBHLICK.

It was stated Tuesday that Mr. Mehlick had returned from the East. A reporter went around yesterday afternoon for the purpose of seeing him, and finding out for what purpose he had gone to New York, what he did when he was there, the theatres he attended, and his favorite drink. But unfortunately Mr. Mehlick could not be found. He was locked up somewhere in the rear office of the Hinsdale-Doyle Granite Company. Mr. Hinsdale said, in reply to an inquiry for his clerk's whereabouts, that he had him in charge, and he didn't intend to allow any reporter to see him: Mr. Mehlick had already been interviewed enough, and he intended to keep him in close confinement until the present complications were over. If Mr.

already been interviewed enough, and he intended to keep him in close confinement until the present complications were over. If Mr. Meinlick, who probably finds it lonely in that back-office, will throw out of the window an authorization to apply for a writ of habeas corpus for him, with a request on the outside for the unknown friend who picks it up to leave it at this office, his case will be attended to.

ARCHITECT HILL.

A reporter yesterday met Architect Hill, Mr. Egan's partner, and inquired of him as to the truth of the statement that some person, active in Farmer Harms' behalf, had gone to Mr. Egan, and, in his (Mr. Hill's) presence, offered Egan acertain sum of money for the trouble he had taken in remeasuring Harms' work or in order to induce him to make a higher estimate of the value of that work. Mr. Hill answered with great positiveness that he had never heard any offer made by any person at any time, on Mr. Harms' behalf, for any purpose whatever. He has been summoned before the Grand Jury, and will, of course, tell them the same story that he told The Tribune reporter.

THE TRIBUNE reporter. THE TRIBUNE reporter.

JAMES FORSTTH
came into the Criminal Court in the morning,
having at length found bondsmen, and gave
bail in the sum of \$10,000, his sureties being
William Meglade, J. W. Doan, and A. A.

William Megiade, J. W. Doan, and A. A. Sprague.

HERDING THE LAMBS.

Mr. Periolat is understood to be in favor of having all the boys employ the same lawyers. The reason for this is that it tends to k-ep the ranks unbroken. He fears that if a contractor whose bosom is burdened with some perilous stuff should fall into the hands of another father confessor than those mentioned above, he might be advised to squeal; whereas, if all the guilty ones employ the same advisers, there is far more probability that they will act in harmony, and that no one will give way. If there is any making of terms with the Grand Jury, it will be made by all, and not by one. Periolat remembers how, a year ago, Kimberly came to squeal. That was due to the fact that, instead of employing the same attorney that the king did, he wandered off into other pastures, and got hold of Tom Moran. After he had told that gentleman his story, Mr. Moran advised him, as the best thing he could do, to go and make a clean breast of it. Had Mr. Hinsdale fallen into other hands, he, too, might have saved himself much future trouble and his family a great deal of pain. It is understood that Edwin Walker was bulldozed into giving up Fuller & Smith, whom he had originally employed, and that the influences which forced that Edwin Walker was bulldozed into giving up Fuller & Smith, whom he had originally employed, and that the influences which forced him into that change were the same ones which have driven other men to employ Messrs. Swett and Reed.

Swett and Reed.

REED VS. HINSDALE.

Last evening a TRIBUNE reporter called upon ex-State's Attorney Charles H. Reed, at his residence in Groveland Park, to find out what he had to say about Hinsdale's offer to lay down, and as to his probable chances of immunity. Mr. Reed was found at home—in fact, he answered the reportorial ring, and ushered the newspaper man into his cozy library.

"Mr. Reed, what do you know of Hinsdale squealing, or being ready to lay down, but that he declines to make a clean breast of all he knows, unless he is promised entire immunity?"

"That's the first I have neard of it—it is news to me."

"That's the Bris I have hearded to me."

"Don't you know that Hinsdale has stated that he is ready to lay down?"

"I don't believe he has done so, because there is not the slightest danger of his conviction—and not the slightest show of convicting any of the men indicted that I represent."

"What do you think about Hinsdale squeal-

"What do you think about Hinsdale squealing, anyhow?"
"I don't think it is true. I don't believe there is anything it. it, and I don't think he could tell anything if he wanted to."
"Presuming he says he is ready to lay down, but wants to be assured immunity first, and claims that so far as regards the missing checks and stubs that he has destroyed them?"
"I don't believe he has done either."
"Presuming he does squeal and he has destroyed the checks and stubs?"
"He could still testify as to their contents just the same, and, as to the proof before a court or jury, that would depend a great deal upon the reliability of the witness."
"Then you would say he'd have to trust to memory?"

"You can see that—anybody would."

"You can see that—anybody would."

"Would it not be poor policy for Hinsdale to destroy either the missing letters or his checks and stubs?"

"To be sure it would, but I don't believe he "To be sure it would, but I don't believe he has."

"What effect would the laying down of Hinsdale have?"

"I don't believe it would have any. As far as I know, there is nothing wrong in his dealings with the County Board."

"Then you wouldn't advise him to squeal?"

"I don't know. I don't think I would."

"Who in the County Building did Hinsdale pay money to?"

"I don't know as he has paid money to anybody. That's honest. Do you?"

"Don't you think that Hinsdale could tell a story about his contract which would interest the public?"

story about his contract which would interest the public?"

"I don't know as he could."

"Then, you think he has a clear case?"

"I think the indictment will be readily overcome. And as to my client Walker, that is the easiest indictment in the world to break. None of them will hold water."

This finished the conversation.

A FLAUSIELE EXPLANATION.

There seems to be something wrong about this business. Somebody has evidently made a mistake, Mr. Hinsdale swears before the Grand

Jury that he has destroyed these checks. Mr. Reed says on his veracity, to a Trinuvar reporter, that Mr. Hinsdale has not destroyed them. Now the problem is to find some method of reconciling these two statements, because certainly these two gentlemen would not intentionally say a thing which was not. The probability is, and it seems to be the only war in which the two stories can be reconciled, that Mr. Hinsdale handed these checks and stubs over to Mr. Reed with a request that he destroy them, and that Mr. Reed considered them in the light of articles of value—works of art, which it would be a shame to destroyed by Mr. Reed, therefore swears that they are destroved. Mr. Reed, therefore swears that they are destroved. Mr. Reed, with equal correctness, states that Hinsdale has not destroyed them. because they are safe in Mr. Reed's hands. The proper thing, perhaps, for the jury to do would be to hire an expert burglar who, after quietly chloroforming Mr. Reed and his and on these interesting documents; or if any expert burglar were to voluntarily perform this deed and hand over the spoils to the State's Attorney, he would probably be reasonably sure of immunity, and Mr. Reed would admit it was deserved.

GOING FOR THE COMMISSIONERS.

GOING FOR THE COMMISSIONERS.

To-day the jury will enter upon a new era in its labors by being brought face to face with the "Ring" members of that delectable gang, who have been subponased to take the witness-stand. The jury has already been sickened by witnesses who have thought no more of committing perjury than of sipping a glass of beer, and have complained bitterly of the infliction. But a more nauscating dose is now in store for the jurors. They are to meet men whose study if has been for years to rob. The are to meet men entirely devoid of conscience, strangers to honor, and much more depraved than the witnesses already examined. They have one advantage, however, which may tend to lighten the unpleasantness of the day's work, for by their distinctive probability of course f

any one to compete with him; why O'Donnell has been given the contract for furnishing the any one to compete with him; why O'Donnell has been given the contract for furnishing the county with meat year after year at an advance over other bidders; and why Baker has been given the coal and Schweinfurth the broad contract under the same circumstances; and why Hinsdale has also been popular, and also as to the size of his checks given them. The jury must not forget in all these questions, and the hundreds of others that will suggest themselves from the mass of information they are already in possession of, to be specific, direct, and incisive in the putting them, and hard to please in the answers that are given.

OUTSIDE OF THESE GENERAL QUESTIONS the jury has before it a rich mine for exploration in the putting of special questions. It could not fail to be a source of entertainment, at least, to have McCaffrey and Conly explain their visit to Hinsdale's quarries and exhibit their expense account. McCaffrey might also show how he has come into the possession of an lowa farm, and how he can now wear \$15 caps, massive gold rings, and sport a gold watch, where a slouch hat, a silver ring, and a common silver watch used to be his ornaments when he failed in the grocery business three years ago. Mr. Conly might explain with profit how he came by his title to certain Englewood property, and Schmidt might explain the inducement which led him to change his vote on the stone

failed in the grocery business three years ago. Mr. Conly might explain with profit how he came by his title to certain Englewood property, and Schmidt might explain the inducement which led him to change his vote on the stone business as soon as the award had been made to Walker, that he might move a reconsideration and fasten the job irrevocably on the people, and also why he has always championed the cause of Harms in his attempted steal, and why when the matter of his "extras" was submitted to arbitrators and they reported, he tried to force the allowance to Harms of \$12,000 more than the arbitrators said he was entitled to. And to Mr. Holden some questions might be put. For instance, he has never explained how it was that when he first came into the Board he went out to the Asylum and discovered a long line of robberies being committed there in the delivery of supplies, came into possession of documentary evidence in the shape of a book kept by Miss Rexford, reported the situation to the Board, and subsequeutly allowed both his report and evidence to drop out of sight. His story about this, and what led to his affiliating with the crowd thereafter. could not fail to interest, and he could tell many other good things if questioned. And Mr. Bradley might explain who and what prompted him a few weeks ago to offer a resolution to convert \$200,000 of imaginary back taxes to the Court-House fund while that fund was aiready sufficient to meet existing contracts, and the general fund was depleted, and county employes were hawking county orders about the street and selling them to the highest bidder. Some connection might be shown between this resolution and the awarding of the late granite contract to Hinsdale if Mr. B. would only explain who prompted the resolution and under what circumstances. And there is Col. Cleary, who, too, might make some rich explanations. He could tell, probably, how it is that while he has always protested that he has no knowledge of the existence of a "Ring," and that he was free from

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 12.—The Illinois State Register to-day passed into the hands of its creditors, the principal portion of whom assume charge of the paper, and have formed a corpo-ration under the name of the State Register Company, with Gov. John M. Palmer President, John Mayo Palmer Vice-President, J. M. Higgins Secretary, and E. L. Merof M. Higgins Secretary, and E. L. Mer-ritt Treasurer; capital, \$15,000. Maj. Louis Souther, the actual editor of the paper for some years, retires, and it is understood John Mayo Palmer, for the present, will have editorial con-trol, and further changes are in contemplation. The paper will aim to be independent, instead of Ultra-Bourbon, and will support Hayes' Southern policy. outhern policy. VOLCANIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12 .- A Los Angeles dispatch says a volcanic eruption occurred in the mountains opposite Flowing Wells Station on the Southern Pacific about sixty miles from Yums, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. It was preceded by a violent vibration of the earth, about half an hour after which a dense volume of smoke and huge black and broken boulders were observed to issue from the mountain. It continued in an active state all day, but became nearly passive at nightfall.

INDIAN AFFAIRS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
YANKTON, D. T., June 12.—Gen. Hammond,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Dakota,
with the balance of the Commission appointed
to locate the Spotted-Tail and Red Cloud Agencies, returned here to-day, having completed their mission. It is understood that they have selected the ground at the old Whetstone Agency for one of the bands, and that at the mouth

CANADA.

The Break in the Lachine Canal-Impor-tance of the Disaster-Presbyterian-The

The Break in the Lachine Canal Importance of the Disaster-Presbyterian—The Fishery Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Montreal, June 12.—The break in the Lachine Canal which occurred Saturday night is causing great delay and loss. There are nine steamers in the mud, among them the Royal Mail line boats Corsican, Corinthian, and Bohemian, and the propellers Ocean and Californis. The canal at Lachine is jammed full of barges laden with timber, grain, etc., and there will be a great rush as soon as the canal opens again to get through. Not the least serious is the stoppage of mills and factories along the canal bank, which are dependent on water from the canal to run their machinery, and the throwing out of employment of about 2,000 laboring men. The Canal Superintendent says the repairs will positively be completed this evening. Several ocean vessels are lying idle here, waiting for the grain fleet from Lachine. Two hundred and seventy-seven immigrants passed through here to-day, 107 of whom go to Western States.

The Hon. Mr. Vall, Minister of Militia, to-day visited Island Park to inspect the military stores. There are at present stored there 8,000 stand of arms, and upwards of 4,000,000 cartridges, besides an immense quantity of blankets, tents, etc.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

RALIFAX, N. S., June 12.—The Presbyterian General Assembly meets here to-morrow. A large number of delegates have already arrived. The various matters to come before the Assembly are very important. The MacDonnell case, with all its complications, will be considered, and there are many points to be settled as to the workings of various schemes of the Church. The Fisheries Commission, under the Treaty of Washington, assembles Friday next. Several of the Commissioners have arrived. It is rumored the deliberations will be conducted with closed doors.

Recial Dispatch to The Tribune.

with closed doors.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SARNIA, Ont., June 12.—The steamer Asia, of the Northwestern Transportation Line, left this evening with 100 tons of freight and a large passenger list for Duluth. The Manitoba, of the same line, leaves to-morrow.

Messrs. Purcell & Ryan are pushing forward the work of loading engines for the Canada Pacific Railway. It is expected they will be all shipped Friday next.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Ottawa, June 12.—St. George's Cricket

Special Dispatch to The Trionns.

OTTAWA, June 12.—St. George's Cricket Club, of New York, which contains some of the best American cricket-players, sends a team to play the Ottawas on the Ridean Hall Grounds Tuesday and Wednesday of mext week. This is the first of a number of international contests to be played this year.

AN ENTICING PROSPECT. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 12.—Prof. Tice, of St. Louis, predicts a tornsado here before the 5th instant. He is in the city for the purpose

FROM JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO. UNITED STATES MEDICINE WAREHOUSE, 8 and College place, New York.—It is truly wonderful rith what rapidity your Liniment Iodice of Amnonia has been introduced. Not in our experience with what rapadity jour influence monia has been introduced. Not in our experience have we ever known a remedy spring so quickly into general use, and all our customers speak so well of it, particularly the retail trade, with whom it is a satisfaction to have an article they can conscientiously recommend. Jour F. Hener, Curran & Co. For sale by all druggists.

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.—It removes Tan, Sunbura, Freckles, Liver Spots, from any part of the body: cures Chapped Hands, Chafing, Scalds, Burns, Sores, Ulcers, Roughness of the Skin, Dandruff; relieves itching, burning, and stinging of the skin, relieves the Itching and irritation of biting and stinging of insects. Is especially adapted to the Nursery and Bath-room. In bathing children it has no superior, and you can take a Sulphur Bath at pleasure.

Ladies who use it in their Tollet would never do without it. It is free from all offensive and disagreeable odor. All druggists sell it.

Boland's Aromatic Bicter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street. Town Talk—"The Pioneer" plug tobacco. Each plug has a wood tag. It it is now the favor-ite. Everybody likes it.

Necrosis, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Canker Humor, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Consumption of the Bowels.

Charlestown, Mass., March 25, 1869.

Mr. H. K. Stevens:

Dear Sir: The following is a statement of my experience with the great Blood Remedy, Vegiting. I have been keeping a boarding-bouse here for many years, and have had the misfortune to have a great deal of sickness in my family. In one case in particular, I noticed the wonderful effect of Vegeting:

About the year 1847, a young man, then 16 years of age, who was a distant relative of mine, came home from sea. He had injured his left leg on board the ship some months before; and when the ship came into this port he came to my irouse, being so feeble that he could not go to his home in Lowell. His leg was swollen above the knee more than twice its natural size, and he was obliged to drag it along after him, having no use of it whatever. The effect of this had reduced him to a mere skeleton. His father came down, and employed Dr. George Hayward, of Boston, to attend him, who then occupieds prominent position in the Massachusetts General Hospital. He pronounced it a bad case of Necrosis; said he nust be removed to the hospital, have his leg opened and the bone bored, to allow the discharge of matter there collected; otherwise the leg must be amputated.

Not thinking it advisable to purse this course, and having used Vegeting, the great Blood Remedy, in the past with so good effect, concluded to try it in this case. After taking it-regularly for six weeks his leg was but little swollen, and his general health so much improved that he did not look like the same person. At the end of five months he went home to Lowell perfectly cored. He remained in Lowell until the commencement of the War; then Joined the army, and was pronounced a sound and well man.

The above is but one case out of many where I have seen this Blood Remedy used with unparalleled success. I have taken it myself for twenty years, more or less, for Dyspepsia and General Debility, and it always appeared to give me new life and vigor.

One lady boarder was completely cured from Canker Humor, after

Mrs. ALIVA S. MONROE, 161 Chelsea-st

VEGETINE

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

CHARLESTOWN.

Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have used you "Blood Preparation" in my family for severa years, and think that, for Scrofula or Canketou Humors, or Rheumatic Affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,

Mrs. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russell-st.

VEGETINE

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists. , NOTICE. LADIES VISITING BOSTON
Who prefer a quiet, comfortable home during
say can obtain roome equal to any hotel at ma
price, with or without board. Apply or addre
PEARBON, No. 19 Boylston place.

DRESS GOODS.

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE.

BARGAINS CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

The following are only a few among many special bargains that are now being offered;

200 pcs. desirable Sprrag Suitings, good quality, at 7 1-2 cts.; an extra bargain.
100 pcs. double-width French Cashmeros, a choice asscriment of Spring Shades, at 53 and 60 cts. per yard; some of them wor th \$1.00.

French All-wool Cast meres, new shades, 42 cts.
Matelasse All-wool Suitings, 50 ets. yd and upwards. Finest French Mat elsses, extra quality, 80 cts.; a bragain.

French Matclasser, choice patterns, 65 cts.
50 pcs. Casimir d'I aris and French
Taffetas, all wool, F.O cts. The new Seaside Grenadines, fash-ionable shades, 85 cts. Arabian Coster as Suitings, all

wool, 65 ets. 6-4 Fine All-v rool French Costume Cloths, regular value \$1.75, for \$1.00 per yar d. 6-4 Fine Fre ach Suitings, very choice, \$1.25; worth \$2.00. Elegant qual ity English Lustres,

Fine line of / ill-wool Gray Twilled Suitings and French De Beges at 37 1-2 cts.

A choice assortment of Spring Novelties in Damasses, French Stripes, Pop lin Brocades, English Serges, etc., in the new tints and colors of the season, at 25 cts. A very he adsome line of Dress Goods, cons isting of all-wool Beges, all-wool (Jamel's Hair, Basket Cloths, Br scaded Stripes and Da-masses, Cr. spian Cloths, etc., at 30

A large assortment of new Gray Spring St stings at 12 1-2c. West I'nd Dry Goods House,

Midison & Peoria-sts. Same goods as above advertised at our New North Side Store, Clark and Er ie-sts.



HAIR INVIGORATOR. DR. GUINET'S **IMPROVED**

HAIR INVIGORATOR This EXCELLENT Preparation is warranted
"To produce New Hair."
To prevent the Hair from falling off or becoming thin." "To prevent the Hair from falling off or becoming thin."

"To restore Gray Hair to its original color."

"To the restore Gray Hair to its original color."

"To the restore Gray Hair to its original color."

It is a delightful article for the toflet, being yield perfumed, and renders the hair Seft. (slessey-and Silky, without causing any unpleasant greasiness. It is NOT a DYE, and contains NO LEAD, SULPHUR, to other deleterious ing redient. The proprietors boldly challenge the world to produce an article that will so thoroughly perfore all that they claim for Diguiness and the proprietors of the second state of the seco

P. O. Box 379 Chicago, III.
For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEV-SNSON & RRID,
General Wholesale Agenta, Chicago, Ill., and all Retail
Drugglats.

EDUCATIONAL. Charlier Institute

ON CENTRAL PARK,

NEW YORK CITY. A Protestant French School for Boys and Young Men. Prepares them for College, West Point, Naval Academy, Scientifa Schools, and Business.

French, German, and Schools, and Business.

French, German, and Schools, and Business.

New Building, up can be teachers, and interior arrangements. Cost \$400,000.

The 23d Year will begin on Sept. 18 next.

Propagetius set to application.

Prospectus se at on application.

Pred. RLIE CHARLIER, Director.

Branch Cut this, for future reference. HOWLAND SCHOOL. For Advanced Education of Young Women, at UNION SPRINGS on Cayura Lake, Central UNION SPRINGS N. Y. 14th year 1876-7.

Especially attractive as a homelike institution. Prepatory and coll egiate departments. Send for circular. President—HENRY HARTSHORNE, M.D., A.M. Vice-President—M. ANNA WYTHE. CHEGARAY INSTITUTE 1/27 & 1529 Spruce-st., Philad's, For Yo'ang Ledies and Misses, Reopens Thursday, is 20. B'ard, and tuition in Latin, English, and Fre-per as naum, \$400. French is the language of the ily.

> BUNTING. SCHEPPERS BROS.

BUNTING For Ladies' Suits. Plain and Stripes.

This beautiful material is now offered in the CHOIC-EST SHADES at all the principal dry goods stores. To judge from the present demand, this novelty of the sea-son will be in vogue at all our watering-staces and other FASHIONABLE SUMMEN-RESORTS. Without any gum or artificial stiffenings, as is the case with the expensive FOREIGN GRENADINES, this light, cool, and clastic texture will neither crease nor damage by RAIN OR SALT WATER. This article does not only recommond itself by chesp-ness, but also by beauty and durability. Lovely suits are made from it, trimmed with fringes and ruches of the same material.

MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP. WHEN BUYING SOAF -ASK POB-

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S Mottled German

There is None Better. OR MORE ECONOMICAL POR FAMILY USE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Business of the Banks Affords Few Features for Comment.

The Produce Markets Generally Weak, Except Oats-Hore Activity for Future, but

Pork, Lard, and Wheat Heavy-Corn Deolined in Sympathy-Hogs Steadier.

FINANCIAL.

The day was an uneventful one in local financial ircles. The topics of conversation among the bankcircles. The topics of conversation among the bank-cre are not supplied by the condition of local ban-ness, which is dull and unprofitable. The demand for loans is confined almost entirely to regular cus-tomers, and, even at that, is very slender. There are few inducements to outside operators to run into dobt in the present situation of affairs and with the present outlook of the future in finance. onsequently, little good "outside" papermakes appearance, although there is no difficulty in lacing all of first-class quality that is offered, he loanable resources of the banks are increasing cadily, and the tendency of deposits is down-

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cont at the banks to regular customers. On the street the usual variations on bank rates are gnade.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 5062.75c per \$1,000 premium.

The clearings were \$2,700,000.

THE COAL STOCKS.

In chronicing the fact that on Saturday the coal stocks fell to the lowest point since their fall began, the New York Herald expresses the opinion that there are "deeper depths still to be reached." The bad luck and mikmanagement of the coal companies has no apparent timit. Paople seem to have suddenly made up their minds that selling an article at less than cost is a losing business, and that no co-operative arrangement can be made to prevent it. The prospect of a new combination seems to be very slight.

MORE ABOUT THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

MORE ABOUT THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

Some further particulars about the Russian loan, of which we have spoken, are given in a letter, dated May 24, from the Faris correspondent of the London Economic. He says:

The Semaine Financiere states that the contract for the advance of a sum of 60,000,000 of marks to the Russian Government by a syndicate of bank-crs was ratified last week, and has now become definite. At the same time the Russian Government has adopted other measures for securing resources to meet its payments abroad. Taking advantage of a large movement of exports, which had rendered paper on London rather aroundant on the market, it has been able to purchase bills for a sum of £5.000,000, and which, added to the funds to be obtained from the syndicate, constitutes a provision for the service of the foreign debt for some time hence, independently of the further sum of 30,000,000 of marks the syndicate has a right to advance. According to information from other sources, the security given consisted of 5 per cent stock at the rate of 52%, and the payments are to be made, —30,000,000 of marks in the first fortnight of the month of June, 15,000,000 in July, and 15,000,000 in August.

FINANCES IN BOSTON.

Boston Astertiers, June 9.

There was a firmer feeling in the money market to-day, which may or may not be the presures or to a more active movement. But although it may be true that a revival 'has got to come, 'it is perhaps hardly worth while to build much upon its immediate appearance, until there is a greater change in the circumstances of business. Whether the present sight movement is due to over-expansion on the part of some of the banks or not, we do not know. But there seems to be a notable absence of anything like pressure upon the banks from the mercantile community.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF STOCK EXCHANGES in

from the mercantile community.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF STOCK EXCHANGES IN NEW YORK.

The members of the American Mining & Stock Exchange looked with much greater favor on the proposals for consolidation they received from the new Stock Exchange than on those made them by the Open Gold and Stock Exchange. The offer of the New York Stock Exchange, which promises to take no steps toward starting a new mining exchange, was received through its appendage, the New York Mining Exchange. The subject comes up before the American Mining & Stock Exchange on Saturday.

The first shipment of pig-tron ever made to the Continent of Europe left New York for Antwerp a few days ago. This circumstance marks another step in the progress of American competition with Great Britain. American car-wheels are another article of growing export. The favor with which they are received in Europe makes it likely that their manufacture will be undertaken abroad. Should this be so, the demand for American pigiron abroad will be likely to increase, and a new impetus will be given to the languishing interests of Fransylyania.

CURRENT BULLION YIELD.

The gold and silver buillon yield of only ninetoen of the leading Pacific Coast mines for the last
four months reached \$13,732,186, which would

GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold was 104%@104% in greenbacks.	MITTER.
	1
Greenbacks were 95%@95% cents on the	dollar
in gold.	CAST OF THE
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	100 m
Sixty days,	Sight.
Sterling489	49016
France	51114
Beigium	51114
Switzer and Style	511%
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark 27	9554
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark 27	2734
Austria.	47
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	State State Co.
Rid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '8111414	11434
U. S. 5-20s of '65-January and July 108%	10004
U. S. 5-20s of 67—January and July	11256
United States 10-40s.	11/36
United States new 5s of '81	1124
United States currency 6s, ex. int 12134	11036
BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.	Auto 1
Bid.	anked.
Chicago City 7 4 et. bonds	*108
Chicago City 7 & ct. sewerage	*108
Cook County 7 v ct. water load	*108
North Chleage 7 wet bonds (I Pants) and	*108
West Chicago park bonds 997	
City Railway, South Side	10 2005
City Enflway, West Side	
CUITY RAILWAY, NORTH Strice	****
Traders' Insurance Company	3.55
Chamber of Commerce	71
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Ca. stock 140	

BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Co. stock. 140 Exposition stock

And laterest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

To the Festera Associated Press.

New York, June 12.—Gold opened at 104% and closed at 105, with sales during the day at 104% and 1.64 per diem.

Sliver at London unchanged. Here sliver bars 124% in greenbacks and 118% in gold. Sliver coin, % discount.

Governments were steady.

Raliroad bonds were generally firm.

State securities were quiet.

The stock market was firm in early dealings, but afferwards became heavy in tone, and declined. The chief interest has centered in the coal stocks, which were pressed for sale at intervals, come large transactions taking place. The ductuations ware wide and frequent, attended with considerable excitement. At the opening Morris & Essex advanced, ex-dividend, from 35 to 35. The laware, Lackawanne & Western from 32% to 34, and Delaware & Hudson from 19 to 30. After frequent intermediate changes, however, Morris & Essex fell off to 52%, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western tron 32% to 30, these being the lowest figures of the year. The general market was dull, outside of New York Central, Lake Shore, Western Union, and Rock leisme at opening prices, and advanced % to %, but this was assecteded by a general reaction. After the second call the general reaction. After the second call the general reaction. After the second call the general reaction after the second call the general dock market was firm no narrow fluctuations, the advance transing from \$10.50 and advanced from 50.50 and continued strates a lasic course. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Endock market was sum on the second call the general flock market was sum on the second call the general flock market was sum on the second call the general flock market was sum on the coal shares, which continued strates a lasic course. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Endon to 62, and Illinois Central to 51%. The heavy selling movement in coal stocks was partly occasioned, by a rumor that the Pennsylvama coal sale worker Lackawanna contraits were reduced by take for the pennsylvama coal sale would b into and canal. An effort is being made to inuce trunk line managers to reduce grain freights
om Chicago eastwind. Transactions were 220,000
large, of which 23,000 were New York Central,
0,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Rock Heind, 4,000 St.
and preferred, 18,000 Delaware & Hudson, 100,
10 Lackswama, 23,000 Morris & Essex, and
0,000 Western Union.

Money market easy; 162. Prime mercantile

Clearings, \$37,000,000. Produce exports for the week. \$6,024,000. Sterling weak; actual business, long, 487; short, 489%.				
Coupons, 81				
Western Union. 62 Northwestern pfd. 4434. Quicksliver. 62 Northwestern pfd. 224 Quicksliver preferred. 215 New Jersey Central. 64 Pacific Mail. 19 Rock Island. 613 Mariposa. 24 St. Paul. 19 Mariposa dreferred. 18 St. Paul. 19 Mariposa dreferred. 18 St. Paul preferred. 494 Adams Express. 93 Wabach. 19 Wells Fargo. 86 Fort Wavne. 88 American Express. 444 Terre Haute. 6 United States Express 41 Terre Haute, pid. 9 New York Central. 924 C. 975				
Eric. 6 C. & A. preferred 99 Eric preferred 16 Ohlo & Misstaippt 44 Marlem preferred 141 D. L. & W. 313 Harlem preferred 190 A. & P. Telegraph 19 Michigan Central 386 Missouri Pacific.				
Union Pacine, stock, 684 Hammon & St. Jo. Lake Shore				
Tennessee, old. 424 Virginia, new. 31 Tennessee, new. 42 Missouri. 109 Virginia, old. 31 Virginia, old. 31 San Prancisco. June 12.—The following are the				
closing quotations at the Stock Exchange.				
Best & Beicher 144 Mexican 84 Buildon 6 Northern Belle 164				
Chollar 29 Raymond & Ely 65e				
Crown Form. Serra Nevada 546 Exchequer. Serra Nevada 546 Gould & Curry. 844 Union Gonsonidated 544 Haic & Nordross. 444 Yellow Jacket. 644 Judia Cons. 226 Eureka Consolidated. 16 Justice. 654				
NEW ORLEANS.				

NEW ORLEANS. June 12.—Gold, 1044@105.
Sight exchange on New York, ½ premium.
Sterling exchange, bankers bills, 512.
FOREIGN.
London, June 12.—Weather hot.
Consols, money and account, 14 15-16.
United States Bonds—658, 104½; '07s, 109¼;
10-40s, 100; new 5s, 1074.
New York Central, 88; Eric, 6½; preferred, 16;
Illinois Central, 49.
Paris, June 12.—Rentes; 1044 80c.

REAL ESTATE.

he	The following instruments were filed for re	cord	Г
ery	on Tuesday, June 12:		L
n'y	CITY PROPERTY.		ı
	VamBuren st. 175 ft w of Francisco st. n f. 25		L
	Van Buren st, 200 ft w of Francisco st, n f, 25	800	1
n.	Van Buren st, 200 ft w of Francisco st, n f, 25	ME L	1
	x100 ft. dated May 7	800	
ar,	Madison st. 428.7-10 ft w of Staunton st, s f, 24		1
he	x126 ft, dated June 5	5,000	
	Jefferson st, 195 6-10 ft s of Sixteenth st, e f,	2,200	
-	48 2-10x90 8-10 ft, dated April 12	, 200	
et	18 5-12x60 6-10 ft, dated Oct. 17, 1868	.300	
to		700	1
k-	Madison st. 172 4-10 ft w of Loomis st, n f. 48x		١.,
me	187% ft. dated May 17	0,000	
n-	Lot on st 265 ft w of Stewart av and 224 ft n of	202	
e-	Thirty-second st, w f, 25x124 8-10 ft, dated	1	. 1
d-	Dec. 4, 1866	990	1
ad	Tweifth st, n e cor of Washtenaw av, s f, 571x	,500	
he	Calumet av (No. 113), 174 ft n of Twenty-third	, 300	
m	st, w f. 24 9-10x179 ft, dated June 1 11	,322	
to		YEN	
0-	MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	,	
ne	N % of Lot 14. Block 2. Busby's Subdn, in s w	1112.9	
of	14 Sec 14, 38, 14, dated April 12	300	
to	South Park av. a of Fifty-first st. e f. 40x393		1
	ft, dated June 11	000	1
er	WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SE	ARZ	
	Hetne st, 200 ft s of Courtland st. e f. 50x115		1
to	ft, dated June 1 1	400	
ht		1.00	
nd			

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leadin articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four bours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding time

1	Receipts.		Shipments.	
HEROTON ST.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, bris	5,975	12,884	7.986	9,099
Wheat, bu	2,740	145, 230	39, 126	111,572
Corn, bu	118,112	482,575	34,085	248, 347
Oats, bu	39,695	99,950	77, 246	100,813
Rye, bu	1,523	8,642	2,108	1,978
Barley, bu	2.920	8,510	2,215	878
Grassseed, lbs.	7,650	30,000	67, 335	24, 180
Flaxseed, lbs .	23,700	105, 760	20,600	84,000
B. corn, lbs	3 . 00	34,000	20,000	1,038
C. meats, lbs	2,,700	66, 100	727,962	790, 505
Beef, tes			50	25
Beef, bris		65	20	. 32
Pork, bris	300		2,313	635
Lard, lbs	31, 345	3,200	89,098	424, 240
Tallow. lbs	18,750	31,835		100,800
Butter, Ibs	165,088	91,634	198, 490	82, 237
Live hogs, No.	5, 405	11, 429	1.200	3, 839
Cattle, No	1,601	2, 333	1,117	107
Sheep, No	1	1,011		- 35503
Catrie, No Sheep, No Hides, ibs	148, 450	232, 925	240, 100	163, 710
Highwines, brls		65	50	100
Wool, lbs,	118,717	427,546	304, 129	222,849
Potatoes, bu	1,547	1,410	10	
Coal, tons	8,045	15,655	784	199
Hay, tons	2	102	. 65	50
Lumber, m	12, 148	7, 622	* 2,223	3,474
Shingles, m	5,715	2,218	7.882	1,345
Salt, bris	1,040	7,204	9, 802	2,301
Poultry, coops		35		
Game, pkgs		2		
Eggs, pkgs	-301	879	101	- 4922
Cheese, bxs	2,869	502	619	671
G'n apples, bris	2	- 130		
Beans, bu			34	

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 402 bu wheat, 372 bu corn, 669 bu cats, 1,143 bu rye, 1,:200 bu barley. ne following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 3 spring; 11 cars No. 1 corn, 48 cars high-mixed, 4 cars new mixed, 141 cars No. 2 corn, 45 cars rejected do. 6 cars no grade (255 corn); 5 cars white oats, 14 cars to. 2 do, 19 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (39 oats); 5 cars and 120 bu No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 3 barley, 9 cars rejected do. Total

do; 1 car No. 3 barley, 0 cars rejected do. Total (313 cars), 133,000 bn. Inspected out: 39,290 bn whoat, 85,987 bn corn, 25,267 bu cats, 1,204 bn rye, 841 bu barley.

A year ago yesterday 272 cars of wheat were inspected into store; and 80 cars two years ago.

The direct foreign exports from Chicago during last week included 25,046 bu wheat, 375 brls pork, 2,020 tes lard. 5,097 bxs cured meats, 502 cases canned do, 249 brls beef, 886 pkgs butter and cheese, 250 brls tallow, 1,236 brls oatmeal, and 42,000 lbs tobacco.

			THE	CHI	CAGO
	on provisions	· · · Fon	rth-class	" rated	10c above
	grain.	and all	Tell-Citable	SHOP THE	
ort.	Grain.	GRAIN	IN STO	EE.	
	The follow	ing are th	o footing	s of the	official re-
	port of the g	ing are th	ore in thi	s city on	the even-
07%	port of the g	rain in su	d correct	onding d	ates
124	ing of Saturd	lay last an	June 9,	June 2,	June 10.
221	Wheat-	AND THE	1877.	1877.	1876.
9 4	No 2 white		403	402	4
4490	No. 2red		4, 252	2, 780 4, 252	2,313
23	No. 3 winter Rejected wint		1,248	1.248	6, 235
614	No. 1 spring		1.453	1,452	10, 346 615, 352
913	No. 1 spring No. 2 spring		26, 845	891, 457	211.2508
19	No. 3 spring Rejected sprin	100	23,657	34, 622	71,718
1	No grade sprin	£	726	14,943	641
88	No grade sprin	pring	22, 133 94, 031	22, 483 105, 569	
9	No. 2 N. W. 3	pring	P4, 001	_	-
77%	Total		818, 177	1, 100, 937	1, 282, 318
99	Corn-	THE RESERVE	47, 930	50,046	2.178
31%	No. 1		440,017	2, 535, 915	761,333 144,313
19 .	Reserved		23-2 113	173,061	144,313
1 ¹ 2 99%	No grade High mixed		815, 948	1,010,787	25ty 23.1
12%	New do		56.064	57, 257 11, 825	8.200
1056	Yellow		15,918	11,825	30,511
175g	New mixed		294, 963	109, 218	30,311
97%C	New No. 2				26,632
	CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		200 000	3, 951, 583	1, 282, 458
31	Total		, 909, 203	3, 931, 303	1,202,900
	No. 2		185, 144	252, 328	294, 102
	No. 2		4, 645	91,073	47,842
the	No grade		€3,274	58, 154	71.879
	and proper to the second second	The second	-	-	-
416 230	Total		298; 459	406, 195	413,823
N-1	No. 1		10/294	11,510	
1694	No 2	*******	144.947	145, 788	49,481
17hg	Rejected		3,311	2,215	7,494
618	No grade		- 110		- 041
194	Total		159, 322	160, 281	57,619
512	Bartey-	e	38,025	44,569	258,716
556	No. 2 New No. 2		58, 596	61, 393	
544	No. 3	*********	19,355	18,473	19,591
624	New No. 3		29, 753	40,918	11,006
-	New do		2, 663	3,528	11,006
1	country let fall of a				-
8 1	Total	*********	152, 195	177,510	289, 313
	Total of all				
	figures show	u decrease	during	last weck	of 291

760 bn wheat, 42,298 bn corn, 107,736 bn ents 959 bu rye, 25, 315 bu barley. Total decrease, 468,068 bn. The Ibove noted quantities of N. W. wheat include 21, 271 bu No. 1 Minnesota, and 48, 875 bu No. 2 do. VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The trade is indebted to Mr. A. C. Thomas, of this city, for the following statement of wheat and corn in sight last Saturday. Most of the figures are official, and the rest are close estimates:

Crrn, bu 3,900, 26: 62, 77: 520, 04: 235, 000 1, 115, 600 Totals...

.4, 265, 472 10, 832, 151 .4, 870, 008 12, 122, 983 .5, 416, 008 10, 734, 886 .5, 644, 182 11, 166, 307 .5, 384, 908 9, 889, 347 .5, 908, 288 8, 752, 356 .6, 659, 393 9, 285, 510 There is a small amount of wheat and corn affort in New York. The quantity could not be ascertained with sufficient exactness to print as an item in above statement. It does not exceed 100,000 bn wheat and 200,000 bn corn.

WHEAT IN THE SOUTH. The following estimates concerning the wheat prospects are from a letter received by a prominent commission house here from Louisville, Ky.:

*Will soon commence receiving new wheat from Tennessee and Alahams. We have to report very fine prospects for wheat in Tennessee and Alabama, also in this State and Southern Indiana. The acreage in Tennessee has been largely in-creased, and this season they will have the largest crop ever raised. The same can be said about the Southern part of this State. The crop in Alabama does not amount to much, but the crop in Tennes-see begins to cut some figure in wheat estimates."

at Chicago Customs June 12, 1877: George Stewart & Co., 100 sacks salt; H. H. Huribut & Co., 3 pkgs drug sundries; Gould Bros. & Dibble, 3 casks tiles; Burley & Tyrrell, 4 pkgs carthenware; Giles Bros. & Co., 2 cases marble clocks; G. Bartoloni, 2 cases pictures; Block & Arnstein, 13 cases look-ing-glass piates; Fjord, Letter & Co., 4 cases dry goods. Amount-collected, \$2, 212.55.

PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and weak. There was little change in hogs at the Slock-Yards, but Liverpool was again quoted 6d@ls per 112 lbs lower on meats, and is per bri in pork, while New York was easier on products. This brought out sellers here, and the market gradually declined under the weight of offerings. There was some demand for meats on Southern and German accounts, but the orders were for small quantities, and brokers say there is not much disposition to take hold except at a further reduction. The market seems to be calledy depressed under the prospect of liberal supplies of summer hogs in the fu-ture; leaving little demand for the product cut last

vinter.

Mrss Ponx—Was active and weak, declining 30@321/4c

winter.

Mass Pohk—Was active and weak, declining 306-324c per bri, with a dull feeling towards the close. Sales were reported of 550 bris cash at \$42-70-362.85; 12, 250 bris seiler July at \$42.575-3612.8745; 17, 500 bris seller August at \$42.70-36213.024; and 250 bris seller the year at \$42.50. Total, \$0,550, bris. The market closed standy at \$12.55-22.20 cash or seller June; \$12.575-36; 12.60 seller July; and \$12.70 August.

Prime mess was quoted at \$41.75-20.00, and extra prime do at \$8.75-30.00.

LARD—Was rather more active. declining 20c per 100 lbs, with a very dull feeling in the latter part of the session. Sales were reported of 1.000 tes cash at \$8.775-30.00.

LARD—Was rather more active. declining 20c per 100 lbs, with a very dull feeling in the latter part of the session. Sales were reported of 1.000 tes cash at \$8.775-30.00.

LARD—Was rather more active. Active the session. Sales were reported of 1.000 tes cash at \$8.775-30.00 tes seller August at \$8.800.00.70 tal, 14,000 tes. The seller September. 20 boxes Staffor August, and \$8.425 tal, 14,000 tes. Staffor August, and \$8.600.00 tal, 1800 tal,

continues to the continue of t

to the supply. Seller July opened at 47c, advanced to 475c, and declined to 465c at the close. Seller August sold at 436c4045c, closing at the inside. Seller the month or regular No. 2 ranged ic below July, closing at 55c, and high mixed commanded a premium of out 45c. Cash alies were reported of 25.000 July, closing at 65c, and high mixed extended at 455c46c; 5.200 but new high mixed at 435c45c; 5.200 but new high mixed at 435c5c45c; free on board cars. Total, 188, 400 but 00 at 425c45c45c; free on board cars. Total, 188, 400 but 00 at 425c45c45c; free on board cars. Total, 188, 400 but 00 at 425c45c45c; free on board cars. Total, 188, 400 but 00 at 425c45c45c; free on board cars. Total, 188, 400 but 00 at 425c45c45c; free on board cars. Total, 188, 400 but 00 at 425c45c45c; free on board cars. Total, 188, 400 but 00 at 425c45c45c; free on board and 35c45c45c45c5; free on board at 35c45c45c5; free on be floor, caused a firm feeling early, when cash prices were run up above shippers limits by parties, who, it is rumored, are trying to squeeze the June shorts, then buyers withdrews, and the market weakened, but absoquers were light, and closed drm. Cash or June 1885cc, July sold at 375cc, then declined to 375cc, and closed at 375cc, 53cc, Wheat—Sales 80,000 hu at \$1.50@1.50% for July and \$1.30%@1.30% for August.
Corn—Sales 325,000 bu at 46%@46%c for July and 48%c for August.
Mess pork—Sales 750 bris at \$12.60@12.70 for July.
Lard—1,000 tes at \$8.65 for July and \$8.75 for August.

Mess pork was active and lower. Sales were reported 14, 250 bris at \$12.50 griz 60 for July and \$12.6256 Moss pork was active and lower.

of 14, 250 bris at \$12,20,612.00 for July and \$12.625/66

12.70 for August.

Lard was fairly active and easier, with saics of 3,760
tes at 86.55/68. To for July and \$8.55/68. To for August.

Lard was fairly active and \$1.00 down to \$1.40%,
closing at the inside. A large lot was offered afterwards at \$1.49%. August closed at \$1.30.

Corn was weak in sympathy with wheat, and closed 4/c
lower than on Change. July sold at 44%/c 60w to 48%/c,
closing at 44%/68464/c. August sold at 47%/6848/ac, and
closed at 47/26848/ac, and
closed at 47/26848/ac, and
closed at 47/26848/ac, and
closed at 48/26848/c. August sold at 47/26848/ac, and
closed at 47/26848/ac, August sold at 48/26848/ac, and
closed at 47/26848/ac, August sold at 47/26848/ac, and
closed at 47/26848/ac, August sold at 47/26848/ac, and
closed at 48/26848/ac, August sold at 48/26848/ac, and
closed at

Mess pork was moderately netive and easier, closing at \$12.5256912,55 for July; \$12.475682.70 for August. with sales of 3,000 bris at \$12.50 seller the year \$12.50 seller July; and \$12.50 \$12.50 seller August. July; \$12.50 \$12.50 seller July; and \$12.50 \$12.50 seller July; and \$12.50 \$12.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.04°2.14.
BROOM-CORN—Was steady and in moderate request: Green hurl, 667c; medium barl, red tipped, 369c; green brush, with hurl caough to work it. 5460 quest Green hur, 69/7c; mealum hur, red uppea, 800c., green brush, with hurl enough to work it. 35% 65c; red tipped, with do, 4645c; red do, 4645c; inside brush, 4665c; medium to choice stalk braid, 45/4655c; inferior brush, 4645c; crooked do 264c. BUTTER—The butter trade displayed a fair degree of activity, and the market was comparatively steady. Under the induence of the cool weather of the past-two or three days and the increased demand, holders have shown less abxiety to resilze, but the market cannot be quoted firm. We make no change in our list, as follows: Choice yellow, 1762bc; medium to good, 1366 lie; inferior to common, 3661c.

BAGGING—Remains unchanged in values. Trade is quiet for the time of year, and the quoted prices are barely sustained. We repeat our list: Strk A, 23c; Montany, 25c; Peeriess, 22c; Lewiston, 20c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 18c; Amoskeag, 19c; burisps, 4 and 5 bu, 14618c; gunnies, single, 14615c; do double, 246 245c.

19c; American, 18c; American, 19c; American, 18c; A herring, round, bris, sol. 10; smoked halbut, 10c; scaled herring, per box 25c; Columbia River salmon, 4-bri, \$8.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The dried-fruit-trade was fair, the demand from the Interior being liberal. With the exception of layer raisins and primes both of which were a shade lower, the different lines were steadily held. Nata remain dull. We now quote:

Fonziton—Bates, 68:65c; fas. layers, 86:11c; Turkish prunes, old. 76:75c; do. new, 86:85c; raisins, hayers, \$1,756:1.5c; lower fluented, \$2,20:85,00; Valenda, \$2,80:75c; Canada, \$2,

only a fair ousiness was in progress. We quote:

Rick—Carolina, 768c; Louisiana, 66625%.

27c; choice to fancy Rio, 2456625c; good to prime, 22546244c; common to fair, 2456625c; good to prime, 22546244c; common to fair, 2456625c; good to prime, 225624c; goometer, 256625c; Stoans—Fatent cut loaf, 1256012c; crushed, 12566; Svoans—Fatent cut loaf, 1256012c; crushed, 12566125c; Astandard, 1156612c; do No. 2, 1134c; genra C. 1134c; genra C. 1134c; genra C. 1134c; close, 1256c; Astandard, 1156612c; do No. 2, 1134c; cut no. 1256c; Co. 2, 114c; yellow, 1056611c; Sintra—Chitronia sugar-loaf drips, 60665c; Calfornia honey drips, 55665c; good sugar-hones strup, 45665c; common molasses, 45665c; black strap, 40642c; common molasses, 45665c; black strap, 40642c; common molasses, 45665c; choves, 56625c; cassia, 25665c; popper, 1666165c; nutmogs, \$1.0561.1c; Calculated Common Comm

dum. 40642c; good de, 45648c; fine. 57952c; finest, 56690c; choice, 63670c; chofeet, 70687c.
Youva Hyson-Common. 26630c; good on, 35685c; medium, 40652c; good do, 55640c; choice, 63670c; choices, 70687c.
S5640c; choice, 63670c; choices, 100.
Japan-Common. 25670c; choices, 100.
Japan-Common. 25670c; choices, 100.
Otto. 100.
Otto.

DRY GOODS.

During the past week there was a steady, moderate movement in staple and fancy dry goods at uniformly well sustained and generally firm prices. For staple cotton productions—notably prints, bleached sheetings and shirtings, dyed ducks and ginghams—the market of late has developed increased strength—and though as yet no decided advance has been established the position seems to be favorable to a move in that direction. The fact that stocks are reduced to exceptionally small dimensions, and that the cost of production has been somewhat enhanced by an appreciation in the value of the raw material, warrants the belief entertained by the trade that better prices are to prevail a little further along in the season. Collections continue good—fully up to all reasonable expectations. The New York Journal of Commerce of June 8 furnishes the following agures concerning the export sof domestics for the week comprise 1,041. DRY GOODS. movement: The exports of domestics for the week comprise 1,041 The exports of domestics for the week comprise 1,041 packages from New York and 224 packages from Bos-fon, making is all 48,389 for the expired portion of the year, against 37,203 packages for the same time in

1876. In addition to the above the bark Navesink, for Shanghae, cleared to day carrying 4,033 bales domestic

In addition to the above the bark Naveank, for Shanghac, cheared to-day carrying 4,033 bales domestic cottons.

From Information furnished by the Bureau of Statistics it is shown that the experts of domestic cottons for the month of April were as follows:

Colored cottons 3,766,855 yards and uncolored cottons on, 657,773 yards, making in all 13, 404,629 yards, against experts for April, 1976, 53, 202, 629 yards, against experts for April, 1976, 53, 202, 629 yards, against experts of the cottons of yards, against experts, against experts, and increase in favor of this experts of other kinds of cotton goods for the Sance time were \$144,539, against \$278, 194 for 1876, or a grand total of \$1,200,506 for 1877, compared with \$881,448 for April last year.

Below are the latest quotations:

Addition of the control of the process of the p 7 Continental K.
FINE BROWNS.
SV Indian Orchard, NN.
79 Indian Orchard, RR.
79 Dwight Star, 4-4.
8 Dwight Star, 4-4.
74 Continental Cs.
75 Doort, M.
66 Newmarket A.
8 Massachusutta B.B.
9 Great Falls J.
A. 86 Portsmonth P. Nashua E. 40-in... Nashua E. 39-in... Nashua O. 33-in... Pepperell E. 40-ia... Pepperell O. 35-in... Pepperell O. 35-in... Pepperell N. 30-in... Crescott X L... Indian Orchard. AA... Indian Orchard. EE... Amoskeag... Freeman ... Mourning ... Merrimac F, Pink., Cocheco E, 72x72... Iamilton... Richmond Garner Flat INGHAMS. Clinton... Lancaster Bates....

8TRIPES.
6 Creedmoor, XX.....
6 Creedmoor, "A 1"...
Plougaboy
Mackinaw Senate, AA.

Dwight Star.

Hallowell, Q.

Boott, E.

Boott, B.

Green, G.

Vaughan, XX.

Linwood.

Suffolk, L. Pride of the West Langden, GB.... Fruit of the Loom Lonsdale.... roscoggin. L.

15
DEN IMS.
16: Beaver Creek,
16: Pearl River.
17: Warren, AXA
25: Warren, BA
Warren, BB
Warren, CC
Uncasville
Haymaker
Boston DYED BROV Stark.
Arlington
Boston XXX.
Boston XX
Boston X
Boston OH.

| CRICAGO. | Cattle. | Hogs. Sheep. | Monday | 1.901 | 5.405 | 1 | Tuesday. | 3,702 | 7.869 | 597

market closed steady at \$10615c decline from Monday's prices.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,450 bs and unwards.

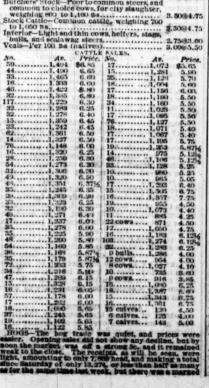
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3, years to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,400 bs.

Good Reeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,400 bs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair dush, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 bs.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 890 to 1,400 bs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 bs.



heavy goods. Only one or two sales were reported above \$4.90. Culls sold at \$3.00.4.93. We note the following:

**Moc. Am. Frice. 30. 4v. Price. 30. 4v. Price. 25. 225. 25. 00. 20. 20. 24. 25. 101. 225 \$4.05. 30. 262 \$4.90. 31. 272 \$4.75. 101. 225 \$4.05. 30. 262 \$4.90. 31. 272 \$4.75. 101. 225 \$4.05. 30. 262 \$4.90. 31. 272 \$4.75. 101. 225 \$4.05. 211. 290 \$4.90. 31. 240 \$4.70. 55. 121. 4.00. 101. 224. 4.85. 262. 228 \$4.70. 55. 121. 4.00. 102. 224. 4.85. 262. 228 \$4.70. 55. 121. 4.00. 102. 224. 4.85. 262. 228 \$4.70. 55. 121. 4.00. 102. 225 \$4.00. 54. 229 \$4.70. 40. 255 \$4.00. 100. 251 \$4.80. 45. 226 \$4.70. 40. 255 \$4.00. 100. 251 \$4.80. 40. 245 \$4.70. 40. 255 \$4.00. 100. 251 \$4.80. 40. 245 \$4.70. 40. 255 \$4.00. 20. 200. \$4.00. 28. 218. 4.70. 56. 223 \$4.00. 21. 254 \$4.80. 21. 198 \$4.70. 58. 253 \$4.00. 21. 254 \$4.80. 21. 198 \$4.70. 59. 221 \$4.00. 56. 229 \$4.75. 25. 211. 4.00. 56. 229 \$4.75. 25. 211. 4.00. 56. 220. 4.75. 35. 251 \$4.00. 45. 251 \$4.00. 45. 251 \$4.00. 45. 251 \$4.00. 45. 251 \$4.00. 251 \$51. 251 \$51. 251 \$51. 251 \$51. 251 \$51. 251 \$51. 251 \$51. 251 \$51. 251 \$51. 251 \$51. 251 \$51. 251 \$51. 251 \$51. 251 \$51. 251

to \$5.00.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN.

June 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 940; prices from 50c to \$1.00 per cwt higher: choice, \$9.75 col.10.0; extra, \$5.0053.50; marquality, \$8.0006.50; second, \$7.0067.75; third, \$6.00-6.75.

SIEEE AND LAMBS—liceopts, 945; market more active; prices not higher; wool sheep in lots of \$50 to 450, extra, \$5.0068, 00; sheared, sheep, \$3.0065.50; spring lambs, \$7.0060.00/ St. Louis. Strong and higher; choice to fancy steers. St. Strong and higher; choice to fancy steers. St. Sows. St.; good to orime, \$5.5006, 75; light to fair, \$5.4046, 15; cows and lefters, \$5.30-5, 25; corn-fed Texans, \$4.5045, 75; grass do, \$3.0065, 00.

do, \$3.00@5.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. June 12.—Hous—Steady; fair demand; common. \$3.25@4.20; light. \$4.25@4.5%-packing. \$4.40@4.6%; butchers', \$4.45@4.70; preceipts, 1.55@; hipments, 270. LUMBER. The movement of lumber last week, and from Jan. o June 9, was as follows:

Shipments— Lumber, m ft.....14,482 15,025 194,386 185,125 Shingles, m.......4,947 76,039 89,443 Lumber, in ft. ... 14,482 15,025 194,386 185,125
Shingles, im. ... 4,947 76,039 89,443
The carge market was rather dull yesterday, buyers being unwilling to take hold at recent prices. The offerings were fair, and sales were made at quotations, chiefly to the city dealers, who are buying from hand to mouth, and pay the prices asked reluctantly. The reports that the late rains have improved the prospect for getting down to the drives have had a tendency to weaken the market, asfde from the fact that there has been less competition between buyers recently, many having bought a good deal of lumber at Saginaw and across the lake, which they are now receiving. There was no quotable chance in prices. Two-inch stuff was quoted at \$7.75.85.00. Common boards and strips at \$8.50 -0.03, and fair to good at \$3.50012.01. Shingles were slow at \$2.002.23, and lath at \$1.25.

The yard market continues fairly active and steady. First and second clear, it of Juch. \$9.00. First common dressed siding. 14.00. Fioring. first common, dressed. 29.00.92.00. Box boards, A, 14 inches and upwards. 27.00. Flooring, diird common, dressed. 15.00616.00. Box boards, A, 14 inches and upwards. 27.00. A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch. 20.00.03.00.

were slow at \$2,0062.20, and lath at \$1,25.
The yard market continues fairly active and
First and second clear, I to 2 inch
Third clear, I inch
Third clear, I inch
Third clear, I inch
First and second clear dressed siding.
First common dressed siding.
Flooring, first common, dressed.
Flooring, first common, dressed.
Flooring, first common, dressed.
Flooring, divid common, dressed.
Flooring, third common, dressed.

18.4
Box boards, I inches and upwards.
Box boards, I, I inches and upwards.
Box boards, I, I inches and upwards.
Box boards, I0 to 12 inch.
23.6
G slock boards, 10 to 12 inch.
24.6
G slock boards, 12 to 16 inch.
Common stock boards.
Common stock boards.
Common stock boards. 17,00 13.00 rough select, dressed and headed Shingles, 'A" standard. Shingles, 'A" choice to extra.. Dry shingles, 15c extra.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. Trade:
LIVERPOOL, June 12.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 71s; Western, 55s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 33s; short ribs, 3ds 6d; long clear, 3ts; short clear, 3ts; shoulders, 27s; hams, 43s. Lard, 45s. Prime mess beef, 83s; India mess beef, 80s; extra India mess, 80s. Cheese, 64s. dia mess beef, 80s; extra India mess, 80s. Cheese, 64s. Tailow, 40s 6d.
Loxboy. June 12.—Liverpool.—Wheat in fair demand; California club, 12s 10d@13s 2d; California white, 12s 7d@12s 10d; spring, 12s 6d@13s 11d. Corn dull at 24s. Mark Lank—Cargoes off coast—Wheat very flat; fair average California, 61s. Corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat neglected; pothing doing. Corn culct. Good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 50s; nearly due, 61s.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Liverpool, June 12—11 a. m.—Flour—No. 1, 32s 6d; No. 2, 29s.

Grain—Wheat—Spring, No. 1, 13s 4d; No. 2, 12s 1d; winter, No. 1, 12s 0d; No. 2, 21s 0d; winter, No. 1, 12s 0d; No. 2, 21s 0d; winter, No. 1, 12s

winter, No. 1, 128 9d; No. 2, 128 9d; white. No. 1, 128 9d; No. 2, 128 6d; club, No. 1, 138 3d; No. 2, 138. Corn-No. 1, 249 9d; No. 2, 248.

Provisions-Pork, 56s. Lard, 45s.
Liverpool, June 12-2:30 p. m.—Beradstuffs-Weaker. Flour-No. 1, 39s; No. 2, 278 6d. Wheat-Spring, No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 118 6d; white, No. 1, 128 8d; No. 2, 128 4d; club, No. 1, 138 1d; No. 2, 128 8d. Corn-No. 1, 238 9d; No. 2, 239 9d. No. 2, 128 eq. ctus, No. 4, 188 d., No. 2, 238 ed. Corn.—No. 1, 238 9d; No. 2, 238 ed. Provision.—Pork, 55s. Lard, 448 ed. Liverroot, June 12.—5 p. m.—Lard.—45s. Liverroot, June 12.—Corron-Steady: 6 3-1666694d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American description of the corner of the corner

fcon, 7,300. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firmer; slightly GRAIN-Wheat-Receipts for three days, 34,000 qrs

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts for three days, 34,000 qrs, American, 18,000; Celifornia white wheat, 12s 4de 12s 8d; do club, 12s 8d@13s 1d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 11s 6d@13s. Flour—Western canal, 27s 6d@32s. Corn—Western mixed, 23s 6d@32s. Orn—American, 3s 6ds, 28s 2de 3ds, Onta—American, 3s 6ds, Peas—Candian, 28s. Cloven-Sarah—45e;5ds.

Provisions—Mess pork, 55s. Prime mess beef, 61s. Lard—American, 43s; Short do, 38s,

bu wheat at 4s per bu; for Glasgow by steam 8,000 bu grain on private terms.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, June 12.—Corrent—Firmer; 11%411%c; futures firm; June 11.64c; July, th.71611.72c; Angust, 11.38c; Sentember, 11.71691.72c; Jetober, 11.47611.81c; Secuember, 11.47611.81c; December, 11.47611.81c; Secuember, 11.47611.81c; December, 11.47611.81c; January, 11.51611.50c; February, 11.63611.61c.

FEDUR—Heccipus, 8,000 bris; modernse business doing; properties of the secuence of the secuence

GEOCHERS-Coffee some sally unchanged; say and Molasses duly and heavy. Bice unchanged; Privolkyrs-Hebred, 198-66 unchanged; Privolkyrs-Hebred, 198-66 unchanged; Tallow-Misket caster; Troises; Strains Disass-Strains Steady; \$1.8521.02.
Strains of Tupervine-Steady; 20.
Kaos-Firm; Western, 158-160.
Provisions-Pork heavy; new mess, \$14.00. Beginner; prima steam, new \$8.874; July, \$0.00.
BUTTER-Steady; Western, 108-20c.
CHERER-Heavy; Gellige.
WHISKY-Steady; \$1.114. WHISKY-Steady; Sl. 11.2.

PRILADELPHIA, HADELPHIA,
PRILADELPHIA, HADELPHIA,
PRILADELPHIA, HADELPHIA,
Sc. 2566, 50; CKITAS, \$7,5686, 60; Minnesota family, \$1,766, 60; CKITAS, \$7,5686, 60; Minnesota family, \$1,766, 60; CKITAS, \$

do unwashed. 30%26374c; Cannda combing. 32; has washed. 35%260; poarse and medium. 22430c; has washed. 35%260; poarse and medium. 22430c; has washed. 35%260.

Toledo, O., June 12.—Plotte—Outet. Unaix—Wheat — Plotte—Outet. Hashed when he hashed. 10 hashed hashed

G145c.
COFFEE-Quiet and unchanged.
WHISKY—Quiet and firm at \$1.11.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,350 bris; wheat,
54,600 bn; oats, 2,000 bn; ryc, 500 bn.

CINCINNATI, O. June 12.—COTTON—Strong and higher at 113cc.
Frous—Demand fair, prices higher: family, 33.600

GRAIN—Wheat—Scarce and drm; red, \$1,5004.0. Corn quiet, but firm; 37C. Onts quiet but firm; 384c. Rye irregular; 706378c. Barley nominal; unchanged as 12.0. Lard inactive; steam, 8%c; kettle, 9%610c. But meats firm; shoulders, 8%c; short ribs, 6%c; and 12.0. Lard inactive; steam, 8%c; kettle, 9%610c. But meats firm; shoulders, 8%c; short ribs, 6%c; and 7c. But red, 7c. Bacon quiet. but scatty; 5%c57%cc. 7%c67%cc. 6%c67%cc. 8%c7. Red on ad; s shade higher; \$1.07.

But reas—Steady and firm.
LINSEED OIL—Steady at 72673c.
LOUISVILLE, June 12.—COTTON—Quiet; 136c.
LOUISVILLE, June 12.—COTTON—Quiet; 136c.
FLOUISVILLE, June 12.—COTTON—Quiet; 136c.
FLOUISVILLE, June 12.—COTTON—Quiet; 136c.
FLOUISVILLE, June 12.—COTTON—Quiet; 136c.
GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm. Corn steady; white. 56c; mixed. 53c. flye quiet; 80c. Oats—Market dui; shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 6%c67%c. Bacom-Market duil; shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 6%c67%c. Bacom-Market duil; shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 7%c1 clear, 8c; hams, signar-curod, quiet but steady; 10%c. Landchoice leaf tieres, \$10.25; do kegs duil and nominal.

WHISE X—Market duil; \$1.0.

BUFFALO, June 12.—ROTTON—Steady demand; one mon extra, 8c; 75cc; 10cc, 20cc, 20cc

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

June 12.—Brandsturps—Flourard
wheat unchanged. Corn dall and lower; high misel,
45646e; mixed, 44645c July.

Phovisions—Weak; prices unchanged.

Hous—Higher; \$4.30. a

LAND—Higher; \$4.30.

OSWEGO, June 12.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 10. wankee club, \$1.80; No. 2, \$1.73; No. 1 white Magan, \$2.00. Corn unsettled; high mixed, \$0000; M. 2, 57633c.

SAVANNAH, June 12.—COTTON—Quiet; middings, 11½c; net receipts, 85 bales; sales, 140 bales.

MOBILE. June 12.—COTTON—Unchanged; middings, 11c; net receipts, 23 bales; sales 250 bales; coastwise, 150 bales. GALVESTON, June 12.—COTTON—Steady; middlings, 114c; not receipts, 51 bales.
CHARLESTON, June 12.—COTTON—Firm; middlings,

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, Jan. 12.—PETROLEUM—Market steady and quiet; standard white test, 12%c. Pitrishure, Pa., June 12.—Petrroleum—Dull and weak; Crude, \$1.07% at Parkers; reduced about 14c in

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, June 12.—Spirits of Tuneratise-

PRURIENT PRUDES.
To the Edutor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, June 12.—In your issue of Sunday last you publish an item which does me an is-A CHARLE - Records for three days, 3.6.00 pr. 3.6.00 pr

HyDE PARK WATER-SUPPLY.

HyDE PARK, Ill., June 12.—The citizens of Hyde Park are invited to meet their Board of Trustees at the Village Hall at a quarter before 8 o'clock p. m. Thursday, June 14, for the purpose of consultation as to the best course to be pursued in regard to maintaining, increasipe, and making sure the water-supply of the village. As the subject to be considered is one of great importance, and one that will probably involve the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, it is desirable that leading dittens, especially those living in the districts where the water-supply is available, should be present.

JOHN R. BENSLEY, President.

MARINE NE

A Big Batch of Mautical Mishaps from All th Chicago Vessel-Owners Is Calling Their Breth

The Welland Canal

ment to Cost \$12,24 Navigation Notes and Ite About the Lake Co

MARINE MISHA

whole bont, machinery an of a weeks to put the Rice in o ther A runor prevailed in Bu Talis rupeller had founds.

WELLAND CANAL.
Frato, N. Y., Jup. 12, Voss
and Canal the last tody-ugai hous
rewars. Props Lowell and Lav er; Louis, St. Catherine to Cip Kingston to Bay City: schre Aleic densbarg to Cleveland; Albarross, to Bay City; A. Falcouer, Glady Rathman Townsell

to Bay City; A. Falconer, Gladulone. Rathbarn, Torento to Clevelland; Pandonders; H. P. Murray, Hadilton to Bay Trader, Welland to Port Wilhams; Welland to Cleveland; Flore Grams, Welland to Cleveland; Grams, Welland to Cleveland; Grams, Welland to Cleveland; Grams, Welland; Grams, Grams,

THE VESSEL-OUNERS.
Saturday next has been fixed upon as the holding of the vessel-owners emeeting the model of the vessel owners emeeting the holding of the vessel-owners emeeting the political of the vessel owners emeeting the political of the vessel owners emeeting the political of the vessel owners emeeting the vessel owners emeeting the vessel owners emeeting the vessel of the vessel of the vessel owners was brief in Huffalo on the eth limit. Dark She: A general Convention of la owners was brief in Huffalo on the eth limit, which is the vessel owners of the vessel owners of the vessel owners of the last freights which is the vessel owners of the last freights. You was a summer of the last freights with the vessel owners of this district, to be a consider the last owners of the last political was a summer of the last political was a summer of the vessel owners of the last political was a summer of the vessel owners of the vessel owners of the last political was a summer of the vessel owners of the vessel owners of the vessel owners of the vessel owners o

combinations logitimately parm, every well.

The Toronto Globe says the Comeration only resolve thing that any service hoped comeration and district the control of the pooling that the term of the pooling of the pool

Minnesota family, \$6.7 less pork, \$15.00@15.25.

e. 14c; crude, 104c.
stern. \$1.11.
100 bu; curn. 19.000 bu.
firm: Pepusyivania and Western and above. 42564560; curre. 38-400; New York.
Western fine. 386-400; New York.
Western fine. 386-300; we do in the complete washed.

mand; a shade higher; \$1.07.

COTTON.

PETROLEUM.

ne 12.—In your issue of Sunday han item which does me an incess me in an unenviable light be, and I respectfully ask you to wing as an act of justice to me: item alluding to the order of remove certain cuts from the ty which had been posted as add the tableaux being produced at by Prof. Hughes. The item in it appear that the objectionable ressly vulgar and indecent, and for their removal was a necessary interest of the morals of this he item further lutimates that cution and a revocation of my econie pecessary, all of, which is. The Mayor will never have octo any such measures in my, and shall at aff times, fully as possible to any order he I do not question the motives him in issuing this order. I acted upon information furde parties, and according to his of the law in the premises. I criticise the judgment of parties but will simply state facts, and le to judge as to the justice or he public sentiment which de uch action. The life size cuts are are exact copy of the celer of 'The Tempter,' by that Gustare Dore,—cupies of which all of art all over Europe and subject does not represent but represents immorrals, as the attitudes are not surgestive of any indecent the reverse, it is a little average mind to aiscover condemning them as obscene, he properly of Prof. Hughes, epeatedly posted in the princies, including cultivated, asthethatetis, llustrating the grand-of Milton in his 'Paradise ed from paintings by one of the living artists, are indecent and act is, that variety business is an an of friends, and everybody tineumbent upon them to give e giaring inconsistency and independent of milton in his 'Paradise ed from paintings by one of the living artists, are indecent and act is, that variety business is an an of friends, and everybody tineumbent upon them to give e giaring inconsistency and independent of his of raising any obtendent of the condens of all of the milton and condens of hierards and of incession and independent of hierards in the windows of almost any arttypictures of nude male, and condens and

RK WATER-SUPPLY. PARK WATER-SUPPLY.

III., June 12.—The citizens of wited to meet their Board of Wilage Hall at a quarter before hursday, June 14, for the purdon as to the best course to be it to maintaining, increasing, the water-supply of the vilject to be considered is one of an or the will probably additure of a considerable sum calrable that leading citizens, lying in the districts where the wallable, should be present.

MARINE NEWS. Big Batch of Nautical Disasters and haps from All the Lakes.

nicago Yessel-Owners Issue a Circular Calling Their Brethren to the Rescne.

The Welland Canal Enlargement to Cost \$12,240,000.

tien Notes and Items of Interest About the Lake Craft.

orner of the schr Cornelia, stated that that Jales sener of the schr Cornelia, stated that that yeals as severe northeast weel had been driven ashore in a severe northeast weel had been driven ashore in a severe northeast the property of the set of Green Bay, and between Menomines are seinable. She had on a cargo of 8,000 cedar femines. She had on a cargo of 8,000 cedar political at \$8,000. Capt. Camon is in charge of the seed, and had sent to Menomines for a tug of the seed, and had sent to Menomines for a tug of the seed, and had sent to Menomines for a tug of the seed, and had sent to Menomines for a tug of the seed, and had sent to Menomines for a tug of the seed, and had sent to Menomines for a tug of the seed, and had sent to Menomines for a tug of the seed, and had sent to Menomines for a tug of the seed of the sent tug of the seed of the sent tug of the s

reland the wind blew a gale from the est all Saturday night and until Sunday Most of the upward sound con deet which Saturday did not get away until Monday

the firm Henry Brown, consort to the steam-ing forest City, passed down at Detroit Monday denses, with both main and mizzen mart-head armetsay, about three feet from the head. It of I. I. Mead, with mizzen topmast carried of J. H. Mead, with mizzen topmast carried on the passed down.

In shi Skylark has been sunk in Alexander by St. Lawrence River. She was ore laden, and said ren Ordensburg to Cleveland. Assistance was have been sent from Kingston.

Baker F. C. Leighton, which was ashore at latelife Point and released by the tag Prindicial study chafed about her bottom.

In furry-boat Fortune had seven plate-glass release her port side cracked by the heat from E. N. Rice are Sunday night, and the Excelusive seem of her paint blistered.

Bake J. C. King, ashore at Hammond's Bay, by Intersed.

WELLAND CANAL.

Britist N. Y., June 12. -Vessels passing Value Drait he last forty-eight hours:

Barrans-Props Lowell and Lawrence, Oglands; to Chicago; A. Monroe, Montreal to Maise; Lincoln, Collins Bay to Lucor River; London, Banilton to Toledo; barks Blazing Star, Osspin Toledo; Florida, Toronto to Black River, Lama, St. Catherine to Cleveland; London, Essent Bay City: schra Grace Whitney, Og-Bay City: schrs Grace Whitney, Ogis a control of the c color to Cleveiand; Albatross, Port Dalhouse of Phyth; A. Falconer, Gladsione, and H. B. Mann, Toronto to Cleveland; Pandora, 40, no size; E. P. Morray, Hamilton to Cleveland; In Tuder, Welland to Port Williams; Josephine, Jonatha H. B. Morray, Hamilton to Cleveland; In Tuder, Welland to Port Williams; Josephine, Josephine, Josephine, Josephine, Josephine, Josephine, Josephine, John H. Welland, Charley, Josephine, John H. Welland, Charley, Charley, M. Land, Charley, C. Larvano-Props D. R. Van Allen, Chatham to case; L. Specks and Lima, Toledo to Montani; City of New York, Duluth to Ogdensburg; Darks draite Reid, Manistee to Quebec; Grace Amed Catham to Quebec; Norway, Silesia, and M. Kair, Bay City to Kingston; Montamerry, Tolala Clayion; F. Campbell, Toledo to Collins L. Gaskin, Lake Superior to Kingston; C. Jenil, Black River to Toronto; O. Mowatt, at Rives to Brockville; R. Worwood, Cleveland as, Catharine's; British Lion, Toledo to Kingston; A. L. Hamanilla, Bay City to Collins Bay; M. A. In Ray City to Kingston; Schraft, James Made at A. Emery, Cleveland to Toronto; Gold mint, J. N. Carter, St. Andrew, Acadia, and Catharine's; Eritish Lion, Toledo to Kingston; M. A. Lydon, Bay City to Collins, Bay; B. Everleigh, Laten, Toledo to Collins Bay; B. Everleigh, Markey, Laten, M. A. Lydon, Bay City to Collins, Phys. J. Lensen, City to Kingston; N. Hunter, Ashtabula to Instity; Calaract, Goderich to Kingston; A. J. Jay, Billiamake to St. Catharines; Mary Ann, Catharine, Calaract, Goderich to Kingston; A. J. Jay, Billiamake to St. Catharines; Mary Ann, Catharine, Calaract, Goderich to Kingston; A. J. Jay, Billiamake to St. Catharines; Mary Ann, Catharine, Catharines; Mary Ann, Catharine, E. Ray, Lattie Rose, coal to Octroit, Emery, Early Sound to Thorold; James Norris, and City to Kingston; A. Masten, coal to Chicago, 1,200 (2018). See Marken, co THE VESSEL-OWNERS.

play much has been fixed upon as the day for ling of the vessel-owners' meeting of the Bluttet, and yesterday the following cir-was prepared and sent to all known owners the momentum of the sent to all known owners

a prepared and sent to all known owners disting beoperty:

As ha: A general Convention of lake vesselman ha: A general Convention of lake relights was unaniman ha: A general Convention of lake vesselman ha: A general district, into which the lake ports in
the lake Michigan ports in
the lake and Michigan ports in
the lake and Michigan ports in
the lake and the lake district, to be held in the
district of lake the lake district, to be held in the
the lake and the lake district, to be held in the
district of lake the lake of the lake and the lake and the lake of the lake and the lak as Burnio that it is founded upon sound and reseased commercial principles, and that it is founded upon sound and the carried out, accomplish she object recorded out, accomplish the object means to cooperate with the vessel-owners are assessed as an additional representatives at the cooperate with the vessel-owners are assessed in a superior of the cooperation of the cooperation of all the cooperations of all the coopera

Denate Globe says the Convention did the sails thing that any service souls be from and hesitation and distrust are the state to the success of the pooling plan.

The Capress says vessel-owners of that a Chicago gave them the cold shoulder. PORT HURON.

secial Dispatch to The Tribune.

hos, Mich., June 12—10 p. m.—Down—
harph, Blanchard. Westford Lee Could

catage, Mich., June 12—10 p. m.—Downcatage, Mich., June 12—10 p. m.—Downdeline, M. S. Gold, Graves and consort, Annie Smith and tow;
Mark, E. R. Tarner.
Tops Wisshicon, Asia; schrs William
Melly, Ben Franklin, Sophia Minch,
Marie, M. S. Bacon, G. W. Wesley,
M. St. Lawrence. Hattle Howard.
Sernile; weather fine.
Lavisthan arrived here this evening with
W. Gimord, which she reacued from
Blainad, Georgian Bay, after about
More and Was and Wa

THE WELLAND CANAL The WELLAND CANAL.

Since the publication of the important article concerning the Welland Canal entargement, Tues Trusume has received from its Torsato correspondent the figures regarding the cost of the great work. They are as follows: Original estimate for a draught of twelve feet of water, \$0,240,000: adapting canal and different entrances to a depth of fourteen feet on the lock-site, \$3,000,000; total probable cost when the enlargement is fully completed, \$12,240,060.

The facts and figures given in Tue Taurume yesterday relative to a work in which Chicago is so vitally interested have attracted great attention in commercial and marine circles here.

RETURN OF A WRECKER. RETURN OF A WRECKER.

Capt. Peter Falcon returned to the city yesterday from Stoan, In., a town on the Missouri River,
where the sternwheel steambeat Don Cameron is
suak. He was to have raised the vessel for the
Government, and had made all necessary preparations for the purpose, but a sudden rise of the
river macel all this areangements, and he is compelled to wait for the water to fall. He will return to his labor again to a short time. The Government is the owner of the steamer and a valuable cargo of goods aboard of her.

LAKE PREIGHTS. LAKE FREIGHTS.

Curreaco, June 12.—Freights continue duil, the demand being confined to steamer room, generally for small lots. The pominal rate for Buffalo, on corn, is 2c. The barge Northerner and props Empire State and Roanoke take corn, and prop Waverly wheat through, via Buffalo, and the E. L. Mayes corn through via Sarnia. Capacity, 15,000 bu wheat and 125,000 bu corn.

The schr A. P. Nichols, lumber, Sheboygan to Cheboygan, at \$1; schr John Miner, wood, from Norwood, at \$4,12%; schr Myttle, rairroad ties, from Muskegon to Chicago, at 4%c each.

sion at present, and making trips to the suburban ports, the Riverside, Hen Brake. Brit Harte, Mary, and Lady Washington. The star John Sherman, a side-wheel craft formerly used as a revenue-entter, will be here this week, and in addition to regular trips between this city and St. Joseph in the passenger and fruit trade, she will make Sunday excursions to ports near the city and out on the lake. It looks very nuch as if some one in the business will be sent to the bone-yard.

The white whale, now being shipped from Now York to Chicago, will reach Bullalo on the 14th prox. The animal weighs 1,500 pounds, and oc-cupies the hold of a canal boat owned by Frederick Krapp, of this city, who receives \$5 per day for the use of the craft. The whale is exhibited as a curiosity at the places along the canal, and is said to have attracted many people. The boat had reached liion yesterday. - Buffato Courier, 11th.

MARQUETTE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 12. -ARRIVED-Proj MARQUETTE, MICH., June 12.—ARRIVED—Prop Superior, schr Sandusky. Cleared—Props William H. Barnum, D. M. Wilson, Jarvis Lord, schrs T. W. Ferry. Frank Perew. J. R. Whiting, Dictator, F. A. Georges. PASSED UP—Prop India. Down—Prop Arctic. —Wind—Southwest; weather cloudy.

THE NORTHERNER. The large barge Northerner, chartered vesterday to carry corn to Buffalo, is to have powerful engines and boilers placed in her this season. The work will probably be done at Detroit, where she is owned. On her trip down she will be towed by the Channey Hulbert.

ERIE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., June 12.—Affility Al.s—Prop Alaska schra Allegheny and Annie Sherwood.

DEPARTURES—Props Sparta, James Davidson harge Oparita.

BAY CITY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

East Sagnaw, Mich., June 12.—To-night, while a tug was pulling on the schr Bismarck, near Bay City, the chalk broke and a flying iron struck John Williams, the mate, knocking his brains out.

NAVIGATION NOTES.
CHICAGO—The yacht Cors left Detroit Sunday,
and is expected here this week. She is a fine crait,
and is larger than any in the fleet of yachts in these waters... The schrs Eclipse and Wage are in Miller's dry dock having leaks stopped... Capt. Thomas Spear, who is one of the oldest ship builders on the lakes and formerly a builder of ocean vessels in Maine, came up from his home at Little Sturgeon, yesterday, to see how Chicago looked. He talks of going over to Europe in a canal schooner, this season.... The Little Sturgeon, resterday, to see how Chicago looked. He falks of going over to Europe in a canal schooper, this season....'The Harbors of Lake Michigan' is the tittle of a complete chart compiled from Government surveys under the supervision of Capt. Thomas S. Thompson... Capt. Charles Morcy, Marine Inspector of the Etna Insurance Company, at Buffalo, was here yesterday, and had an interesting conversation with a vessel-owner on some of the abuses resulting from the present system of inspecting and classifying vessels... Eleven to one in favor of Capt. McGraw was the way the jury in the bark Board of Trade case were reported to have stood last evening... William M. Fleming, a sail-or. libeled the schr J. P. DeCountons lately for wages amounting to \$92, and the vessel was seized yesterday by the United States Marshai to satisfy the judgment obtained... The yacht Annie Louise Cary, is in the excursion business... The Qui Vive. a Detroit yacht, is in port to remafin.

Other Pours—Sixty-cents on coal continues the rate from Butlano to Chicago... Four hundred and fifteen tons of copper were brought down from Lake Superior by the prop St. Louis, consigned to Detroit and Buffalo parties... A severe storm prevaled saturday and Sunday on Lake Erre, and some damage and delay resulted to shipping... Saginaw tas owners complain that the lake tag are encroaching upon their limits and pick up business that belongs to the river tags of that section... The disabled stim Keweenaw has arrived at Detroit in tow of a tag. Her Buffalo freight was transferred to the prop Orag. She will be repaired at once, and the prop St. Joseph will take her place in the meantime... Capt. James Butler, well known the lakes over, having sailed florty years, was burled Saturday at Buffalo... The heavy rain of Friday night and Saturday has put on the fire a lander owners are not so anxious to ship their product as they were.... The splendid stim Fear has supplied the place on the Detroit and Cleveland route made vascend by the hands of the carpente

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and clearances during the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock

The following were the arrivals and clearances during the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night.

ARRIVALS—Sterr Corons. St. Joe. syndries; sterr Sheboyyasa, Manjiawoc. sanairies; sterr Muskegon, lumber; sheboyyasa, Manjiawoc. sanairies; sterr Muskegon, lumber; prop Corons. Prop Champiain, Ogdensiurg, sundries; prop Renot Harvor, sundries; prop Hustor, sundries; prop Renot Harvor, sundries; prop Renot Harvor, sundries; prop Gorge Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber; prop Empley, bitle Lake, sundries; prop G. P. Heath. Saugatuck, sundries; prop Kurope, St. Cathariaes light; prop Empire State, Buffaio, sundries; prop Inter-Ocean, Cleveland, coal; prop Ledind, Ludington, wood; prop C. J. Kershaw, Erie, coal; schr Peria, Muskegon, lumber; schr Vermoni, Muskegon, lumber; schr Vermoni, Muskegon, lumber; schr Wennen, Muskegon, lumber; schr Vermoni, Muskegon, lumber; schr Wennen, Groes Bay, baris, edir schr Justin, wood, schr Winon, Wellend, Great Harvor, word, schr Winona, Cheveland, coal; schr Ada, St. Joe, tumber; schr American deal; schr North Star. Pentwater, bark; schr Justin, schr Winona, Cheveland, coal; schr Rorad Baven, wood, schr Winona, Cheveland, coal; schr Rorad Baven, wood, schr Winona, Coretan, deal; schr Mchand Rorad, schr Richard Winslow, Erie, coal; scow S. P. Wilson, Frankfort, bark; scow Minnie Coriett, Grand Baven, wood, schr Rankfort, bark; scow Minnie Coriett, Grand Baven, wood, sundries; schr J. P. be Schlie, Patwater, 100 bucats, 20 bris four; prop C. Huribut, Buffalo, 40. of bris four; prop C. Huribut, Buffalo, 40. o

THE NORTH BRANCH.

An Interesting Interview with City Engineer Chesbrough.

How the Fullerton Avenue Pumping-Works Will Be Run.

The Whole Question Investigated by a Correspondent.

Branch, pumped through the new Fullerton avenue conduit, would rush out into the lake and finally pollute the water at the crip. So completely has this idea taken possession of them that they adopted a resolution night be fore last calling for the appointment of a comnittee of five to go before the Department of Public Works and renonstrate against the pumping from the river into the lake. It will be thus seen that there is already a difference of opinion as to the practicability of this plan, and in order to get more definite information as to just what the proposed plans of operations is, as well as to learn how much danger there is of the water being polluted, a TRIBUNE reporter called on City-Engineer Chestrough yesterday morning in the aforesaid citizens' minds, with the request that Mr. Chesbrough enlighten the public on this subject. With the aid of an excellent map, and a walking-stick temporarily converted on this subject. With the aid of an excellent map, and a walking-stick temporarily converted into a pointer, Mr. Chesbrough pointed out the localities in question, and made a running commentary very much like the following:

"In the first place, the general idea in the public mind is that our pumps are to be located at the lake end of the condult. That is a mistake. The pumps will be at the river end of the condult, and this for two reasons: We think it the best place mechanically, and then it is more convenient to take coal up there by river and land it at that end than to take it up by the lake. You are never certain of being able to land it when you want to if it is taken up by the lake. You are not to the river into the lake, we are not troubled with it, unless there is a freshet in the river, as there was last spring when the water which flowed out into the lake, then was over hits times the quantity that will flow out of the Fullerton avenue conduit. In the former instance the water was taken out to the erib, and we could taste it and see it in our drinking water. But the water which flowed out into the lake then was over fifty times the quantity that will flow out of the Fullerton avenue conduit. In the former instance the water was taken out to the crib, while in this case the quantity of water DISCHARORD PROW THE CONDUIT will be comparatively small, and, so far as I have been able to observe, will flow up and down the lake shore. It won't reach the crib at all, in my opinion. If any one will notice these discharges from the river he will observe that they go up and down the lake parallel with the shore. The river water does not ordinarily go out any distance to speak of, but having reached the lake you will notice that it goes north or south, or remains stationery, according to the

they go up and down the lake parallel with the shore. The river water does not ordinarily go out any distance to speak of, but having reached the lake you will notice that it goes north or south, or remains stationery, according to the direction and strength of the currents. No, the quantity which will be discharged from the conduit will not be large cuough to get to the crib at all. If it should be found in practice that it answers just as well-to pump into the river as into the lake, and the re will then be no use in pumping against that current, because you will only burn your coal for nothing. But in hot, dry weather there is no current either way of any importance, except what may be made by the winds. At this time the intention is to pamp into the lake, if the current is down, we pump with it into the lake. In other words, if there is an up current, or no current at all, we pump into the lake; if the current is down, we pump with it into the river. In either case, we pump with it into the river. In either case, we pump with the current, and that helps us."

"Now, how will pumping into the river in very dry and hot weather is just this: The canal, etc?"

"The objection to pumping into the river in very dry and hot weather is just this: The canal is fed from the South Branch, the canal. This is, of course, the case when there is no freshet. Now, suppose, instead of pumping from the river into the lake, would resily be fed by the North Branch, along with the current flowing in from the course, the case when there is no freshet. Now, suppose, instead of pumping from the river into the lake, would resily be fed by the North Branch, instead of being fed by the lake, would really be fed by the North Branch, along of the fed from the output of the other way, then the current which we pring the other way, then the current which we pring the other way, then the current which we pring the other way, then the current which we pring the other way, then the principal plant in regard to the Fullerton avenue conduit in t

lake, and the South Branch, instead of being fed by the lake, would really be fed by the North Branch. This would interfere with the efficiency of the canal as a purifier of the maid river and the South Branch. In times of freshets, we wouldn't pump at all, because it would be of no use. At such times nature is giving a STREAM OF FRESH WATER, comparatively pure, and that is all you want. If we had tolerably strong currents out into the lake all the time, that would be all we would need for sewerage purposes, but it is because we haven't them that we are continually having this trouble with bad smells and so on."

"Generally speaking, then, you prefer the plan of pumping into the lake"

"Yes, with such modifications as the force and direction of the currents would surgrest, as I have already explained. You see that pumping into the river in hot, dry weather would simply render the main river would not only have the current it now has to feed the South Branch, but it would have the additional current necessary for the North Branch. In other words, the lake water would flow in to fill up the partial vacuum. The combined result would be that the main river would he considerably purer than it is now, and the North Branch and the South Branch would have purer water to draw from than it now h s, because it would not get any of the bad water which flows down the North Branch. Then there is another thing that people forget when they lift up their hands in horror at the idea of this vile, black stuff flowing out into the lake. Now, this filthy mess is the result of staguant water. At least, the water does not change to any considerable extent. But you can readily see that, if we pump away at it and change the water devery day or two, the water will become pure in a short time and nobody's nostrils will be offended. The probability is that we shall use the pumps both ways—pumping at ohe time into the lake and at another time into the river, according to effectivations."

In view of these explanations,—so full and direct—t

according to circumstances."

In view of these explanations,—so full and direct,—the President of the Citizens' Union may conclude that there is no use for that committee which he promised to announce at a subsequent time.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Now that the Fullerton avenue conduit is about completed, and the benefits expected to be realized from its con-struction are soon to be made manifest, I deem it a matter of sufficient public interest to war rant me in asking for a place in your columns

for a communication on that subject.

More than ten years ago, owing to the intolerable condition of the water in the Chicago River, it became evident that some plan must be devised which, when carried into effect, would be devised which, when carried into effect, would remedy this evil; and that whatever was to be done must be done speedily, was equally evident, inasmuch as the marvelous growth of the city was daily increasing the evil. Impressed with this consideration, the authorities of the city having this matter in charge, after taking the advice and counsel of men whose professional skill and experience were of the highest order, and whose opinions therefore were entitled to the greatest weight, adopted the following plan:

det, and wiose opinion that the following plan:

The South Branch of the river was to be cleaned and kept clean by lowering the bed of the illinois & Michigan Canal at the Summit, thus furprishing an outlet through the canal direct to and through the fillinois River. The accumulated and accumulating filth of the North Branch, and the intolerable stench caused thereby, were to be attacked by way of the Fullerton avenue condult and a pump placed at the river end, thus throwing off bodily and discharging into the lake its contents.

The city authorities in adopting this plan had in view the best interests of the inhabitants of the entire city, whether residing on the North, South, or West Side.

Moreover, this plan was deemed to be a satisfactory solution of the problem "How to cleanse the Chicago River"; or at least that it would approximate so nearly to a complete solution of the problem that the result would be all that was necessary until the time should come when the Representatives in Congress of the First, Second, and Third Congressional Districts could spare time enough from their arduous official daties in laying the ropes and preparing for a re-election to secure the necessary appropriation from Congress for enlarging the Illinois & Michigan Canal, thus turnfashing an abundant outlet through the Illinois River

The minds of several members of the North Side Citizens' Union have been sorely exercised over the idea that the water of the North

for the waters of both the North and the South Branch.

In accordance with this plan the bed of the canal at the Soummit was ent down at the expense of the city, and for a time thereafter the main river and the South Branch were kept, by means of the outlet thus afforded, in a comparatively clean condition, and the wisdom of the original plan adopted, so far as the South Branch was concerned, was practically demonstrated. But the incalculable benefits thus derived to the citizens of Chicago by replacing the foul and stench-breeding water of the South Branch with a stream of pure water flowing through its channel from the lake, have been in a great measure lost through the selfishness of certain wealthy individual citizens. Private interests and profit suggested the building of the Ogden-Wentworth dirch; and that selfishness which is willing to account the comfort and even the health and lives of the great mass of the community of less importance and value than private interests constructed it.

THIS OGDEN-WENTWORTH DITCH.

as it is commonly called, has, to a great extent, counteracted the benefits which the deepening of the canal had secured, by diverting large bodies of water from the Aux Plaines River into the South Branch near the mouth of the canal, and thus preventing the continuous flow of water from the lake through the South Branch into the south Branch near the mouth of the waters of the South Branch near the mouth of the year, as four and filthy, and the stench therefrom as notsome, as before the channel of the canal was deepened.

The owners of this ditch, in justification of their action in constructing and mantaining it, claim that it was constructed for the sole purpose of draining their lands.

Now, I do not, nor does any one to my knowledge, deny the right of the owners of the land in that vicinity to drain the same, if they see fit so to do. But it is a well-known fact that the primary object of the building of this Ogden-Wentworth ditch was not to drain the sure, and the primary object of the

pelled to dredge this out and carry it into the lake at an expense of many thousands of dollars. It this state of affairs can be continued, it will be a measure of economy on the part of the City Council immediately to make an appropriation for the purpose, and send down to the Orden-Wentworth ditch a force of men with boats and dredges and all other necessary appliances, and at once commence the work of enlarging and deepening it, and without cessation continue such work until the proprietors thereof shall be fully satisfied with its dimensions, and cry out. "Hold, enough!" The expense to the city in this way would be less by thousands of doilars than it must necessarily be if the washings from the ditch are longer allowed to be gradually deposited over the bottom of the river.

It has been intimated that all the evils apprehended from the overflow of the Aux Plaines River may be overcome by lowering the bottom of that river below where the connection is made with the Ogden-Wentworth ditch. To explode this proposition it is only necessary to learn that the bottom of the river is rock for many miles, and is live feet higher than the surface of the Chicago River at city base, and that it would require many millions of dollars to meet the expense. But great as the expense in money to the city will be in consequence of the maintaining of this ditch, it sinks into insignificance in comparison with the dire evils which the inhabitants have been patiently suffering, and must continue to suffer, by the obstruction which it places in the way of an effectual drainage of the South Branch.

The men who constructed and are maintaining if are morally responsible to the community for the noisome stenches that are bred in the stagmant waters of the South Branch and there arise, poisoning the air which otherwise would be pure; and if a total disregard for the health, and lives of the community when compared with private interests were criminal, crimes in the aggregate have been committed which, if properly divided up and distr

lake. The proposition now made by residents of the North Side is to have the numping-engines placed at the lake end of the conduit, and there pump into the river a body of water from the lake, thus piling up, so to speak, the water in the North Branch, and compel or allow it to find common outlet with the South Branch, through the channel of the South Branch and the canal.

Against the carrying out of the original plan in regard to the Fullerton avenue conduit, it is urged that if the pump is placed at the river end and the water discharged into the lake, the discharge through the conduit would be in a direct line with the crib; and it would certainly affect the water; and, in addition, the foul water of the North Branch, if pumped into the lake shore on the North Side; while at the same time if is maintained that if the water were conveyed from the lake into the North Branch the filth would be forced to find escape through the South Branch and the canal.

The proposition that if the waters of the North Branch to be pumped through the found the lake, a noisome stench would be created along the lake shore on the North Side, is sufficiently a nawered by saying that if such should be the result it will be nothing more than suffering, or allowing, or compelling the high-toned residents of the North Side avenues to keep their own instead of inflicting their ills upon the innocent inhabitants of other portions of the city. If the residents of the North Side avenues to keep their own instead of inflicting their ills upon the innocent inhabitants of other portions of the city. If the residents of the North Side avenues to keep their own instead of inflicting their ills upon the innocent inhabitants of other portions of the city. If the residents of the North Side avenues to keep their own instead of inflicting their ills upon the innocent inhabitants of other portions of the city. If the residents of the North Side are nearly endure the thought of having an unpleasant smell arise from the lake shore, now will the unfor

ble effect in poisoning the lake precess upon the North Side.

The history of the South Branch furnishes insuperable objection to the proposed plan of pumping water from the lake into the North Branch, and a conclusive answer to the supposition that the waters of the North Branch will then find their outlet through the cause before stated, to cleanse the South Branch; how can it be expected to do the double duty thus sought to be imposed upon it?

stated, to cleanse the South Branch; how can it be expected to do the double duty thus sought to be imposed upon it?

The practical result of adopting this plan of pumping into the river must be that the water of the North Branch with its contents will find an ontlet, not through the Illinois & Michigan Canal, but through the main branch of the Chicago River into the lake, and that, too, at a point when the danger of injurious effects upon the water-supply from the crib are more apparent and much more to be feared than if the original plan be adhered to; while the danger to the dwellers on the North Side of having to endure a lake breeze tainted with North Branch odors will not be materially lessened.

Pro Bono Publico.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GOSHEN, Ind., June 12.—A brilliant wedding occurred in this city to-night, the occasion being the marriage of Edward W. Hawks, the young-est son of Cephas Hawks, one of our oldest and est son of Cephas Hawks, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, to Miss Letta Mercer, only daughter of the Hon. Milton Mercer. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. L. Von Nuys. Guests were present from Chicago, Wheeling, W. Va., Warsaw, Ind., Lafayette, South Bend, and Elkhart. The presents were numerous, costly, and useful. The happy couple start for Minneapolis, Minn., to-morrow. THE TELEGRAPH WAR.

THE TELEGRAPH WAR.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 12.—On June 2 the United States Court of Montgomery, Ala., in the suit of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company for condemnation of the right over the South & North Alabama Raflroad, contested by the Western Union Telegraph Company, who claim exclusive right, the jury brought in a verdict in favor of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, \$1 damages being awarded to, and accepted by the railroad company. The Western Union Company made a motion for a new trial, which was heard on the 9th inst. and the motion overruled. The Atlantic & Pacific Company also applied to the Court at Athens, Ala., for the condemnation of the right of way

on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, and the jury yesterday gave a verdict of 1 cent damage, the Western Union attorney making no effort to delay proceedings or change the verdict, as in the Montgomery case. This decision will greatly facilitate the competition of the Atlantic & Pacific lines.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. CARBONDALE, Ill., June 12.—The third annual Commencement exercises at the Southern Illi-nois Normal University began to-day. The forenoon classes were orally examined and passed with honor to both teachers and students. Towith honor to both teachers and students. Tomorrow the afternoon classes pass a similar examination. To-morrow evening Prof. Edward
Olney, of the Michigan University, delivers an
annual address to the Socratie and Zetotic Literary Societies. Subject: "The Enemies of Scientific Progress." There are only four graduates
this year. Next year there is a larger class.
The Board of Trustees held a business meeting
this afternoon. Messrs. Ridgeway, Roberts,
Russell, Phillips, and Wilkin were present.
They had under consideration the question of
steam-heating, for which our Legislature appropriated \$18,000 at their last session. Several
letters of inquiry regarding the apparatus were
received from Eastern manufacturers. Considering the age of this University, its prosperity
can be seen by their annual catalogue, which
shows a large increase over any previous year.

PRESIDENT HAYES. Boston, Mass., June 12.—Gov. Rice has re-ceived assurances that President Hayes will reach Boston on the 26th inst., and will remain reach Boston on the 26th inst., and will remain in the city two days, attending Harvard College Commencement Wednesday, and visiting Providence Thursday. The Governor's private secretary will go to Washington this evening and consult with the President. Enough militia will be ordered out to give the President a suitable welcome.

The State Legislature of New Hampshire has invited the President to visit Concord on his passage from Boston to Vermont.

THE REACTION. HE REACTION.

St. Louis, Mo., June 12.—The Globe-Democrat has a social from Denison, Tex., which says:

"R. M. Grubbs, Republican, was elected Mayor yesterday by a plurality of 163, and a majority of 8 over both his Democratic competitors. The Assessor, Collector, Marshal, Treasurer, and all but one of the Councilmen elected are Northern

All nervous, exhausting, and painful diseases speedily yield to the curative influences of Fulvermacher's Electric Beits and Bands. They are safe, simple, and effective, and can be easily applied by the patient himself. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati, O.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

SECURE YOUR SEATS THIS TESTIMONIAL CONCERT MORNING

ANNIE SATURDAY. Exposition CARY.

THOMAS Unrivaled Orchestra Will assist. BALE BEGINS TO-DAY, 9 o'clock, at Root Sons', 156 State-st. Admission, 50 cts. iteserved Roats, 75c. Private Bores, seating 4 or 6, 52 extra. ADELPHI THEATRE.

Also all last week's artists appear IN AN EXTRA NEW JOYFUL BILL. atinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

Den Thompson In his new construction of JOSHUA WHITCOMB. Also, every night and Wednesday and Salurday Matinees, the Petitic Comedy, THE RAPPY PAIK. J. W. Blaisdell (in his original character), Mr. Honeyton.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Next Week-Robert McWade in Rip Van Winkle McVicker's THEATRE. Last Nights Positively Of the BOBSON & CRANE Comedy Combi **OUR BOARDING HOUSE** Mr. McKEE RANKIN as FIORETTL Every Evening and Saturday Mattoce.

Next Week-TONY PASTOR and his immense Vardeville combination.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION THE PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION Main Building, Centennial Grounds,

Will be open on and after May 10, 1877, with a we classified arrangement of exhibits, so displayed as facilitate the advantageous inspection and study DRES AND MINERALS,
GLASS AND CERAMICS,
ARTISTIC FURNITURE HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.
MANUFACTURING PROCESSES.
AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

MANUFACTURING PROCESSES.

Special coffections of

RDUCATION AL APPLIANCES.

PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

ENGINEERING MODELS,

and innumerable articles showing the

FIYE AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS,

THE DECORATIVE AND THE USEFUL.

In a few words, twenty acres of selected natural or
industrial products, representing the skillful achievements of mankind in

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A grand Music-Stand, occupying the north end of the
main transept, has seats for a chorus of twenty-five
hundred persons, and organ or other

CUNCKETS

will be given afternoons and evenings. The Grand Diorama-of

WASHINGTON AT YORKTOWN washington at yorktown
is shown without extra charge, also a life-like table
of the signing of the
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The Price of Admission is 25 Cents. The visitor may, without extra charge, visit the Industrial Art Museum in Memorial Hall, Horticultural Hall, and the Botanical Garden, returning (without further payment) to the Permanent Exhibition.

All desirable conveniences have been provided in the way of waiting-rooms, begrage-rooms, lunch-counter, and dining-room in the Department of Public Comfort. The best place for excursion payties to be found in America.

D. TORREY, General Agent. MILLINERY.

CHOICE SHAPES, RICH FLOWERS.

All the leading styles in HATS, trimmed and untrimmed, including French Chip, Milan, and Fancy Straws, at our usual "POPULAR PRICES." 124

STATE-ST WEBSTER'S. FAIRBANKS'

LYON'S KATHAINON.

Men and women should be careful of their hair. It is not merely an ornament; it is as much a part of Nature's plan for the perfection of lealth and the preservation of life, as is any other member of the body.

Men of science have searched long and patiently for the best means of preserving and cultivating the hair.

Thirty-five years ago, the eminent scholar, Prot. E. Thomas Lyon, of New Jersey, entered into a thorough study of the matter. He went to the very root of it, and his labors were crowned with success. He ft was who gave to the world that priceless discovery,

Lyon's Kathairon

For the growth and preservation of the nair. The preparation sprung into immediate and world-wide favor.

It was just what was wanted for the purpose. LYON'S KATHAIRON has never been supplanted or cast aside by the people, for the very good reason that nothing equal to it has ever been found.

The consequence is, that the KATHAIRON has become more and more popular every year, and is now in daily use by millions who understand its wonderful value.

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, it will positively prevent grayness, and will restore new hair to bald heads if the roots and follicles are not destroyed.

If these things are so, is not such an article of the greatest value?

of the greatest value!

That they are so, has been testified to by thon-sands, and is abundantly proven by the history of the KATHAIRON for more than one-third of

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

No other article is comparable with the KATH AIRON in respect of these three most importan To Cure Baldness. in the LOUISE June 16, 2. To Restore and Beautify

Gray Hair. 3. To Remove Dandruff and

Beautify the Hair. BEAR IN MIND.—The KATHAIRON is no sticky, pasty sulphur and sugar of lead, to paint and daub the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is the most delightful toitet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's tollet ouffit is complete without LYON'S KATHAIRON.

ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BALM BALM BALM BALM BALM BALM BALM be seen a go, before swarms of imitators, tempted by its sweezes, attempted to crawl into favor on the Mustang's EVERY
EVERY
EVERY
WOUND

SUMMER RESORTS. MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CRESSON SPRINGS, PA.

This popular summer resort will be open for the weeption of guests on the All trains on the Penn's R. R. will stop at Creason.
TOERGE'S ORCHESTEA has been engaged for the season. Fishing and Huuting, dc. For terms address E. J. UNGER, Supt.
Pittaburg, Ps. Grand Union Hotel

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANTLY-AP-POINTED SUMMER ROTEL in the WORLD WILL OPEN FOR IELECTION of GUESTS JUNE 14. CONGRESS HALL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Open for Business June 7. 1877. Permanent Board,
\$17.50, \$21, and \$25 per week.
Applications received at Windsor Hotel, New York.
BATES, RUGHES & FARNSWORTH, Proprietors. NEW BOARDING HOUSE AT RYB BEACH, N. H. The undersigned have com-pleted a new private boarding house of all sea view rooms, in suites. East and West Plazzas. GILBERT JENNESS & SON. PICEON COVE HOUSE,
Cape Ann. Mass. On extreme point of Cape. View of
ocean. "Lights of Cape Ann. etc. Grant old woods,
driving, hosting, beating, etc. Good stabling.
Take Eastern Railread on Boston.
MRS. ELLEN S. ROBINSON & CO. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MUSIC BOOKS THE SHINING RIVER!

Of this and similar books for Sabbath Schools it may be said that most of the hymna are equally good for Adults, and for more youthful singers. There is no "age" about them. 10 not fall to add the pure and sweet contents of this collection to what you love and use in public and at home! Price 35 cts. Beduction for quantities. MRS. VAN COTT'S PRAISE BOOK!

This new book is to take its part in the future work of a most successful revivalist, and will be used by all denominations. Price 35 cts. Reduction for quanti-GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS! All bave not yet heard it, but all should do ao. A charming collection of lyries for Sabbath School or other meetings. Don't sing in one good book forever, but try the new books and the new anthors. Price 36 cts. Ecduction for quantities.

Ditson & Co.'s Musical Monthly. 20 pages of Music, Sheet Music size. Choice and new pieces, Vocal and Instrumental. For sale by all Music and News Dealers.
Any book sent by mail. post-free, on receipt of price.
LYON & HRALY, Chicago. Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston:

PROPOSALS
For the Erection of a Chemical Laboratory
for the Illinois Industrial University at Urbana, Ill.:

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

North German Lloyd

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

Ransas City & Denver Past Ex *12:30 p. m. 3:40 p. s.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.... 9:00 a. m. 3:00 p. s.
St. Louis Springfield & Texas 19:00 p. m. 17:30 p. m.
Peciris and Pooris Fast Express 12:30 p. m. 3:40 p. m.
Peoris Express ... 12:30 p. m. 3:40 p. m.
Peoris Keokuk & Burtington 12:30 p. m. 3:40 p. m.
Ricago & Paducah H. H. Ex. 9:00 a. m. 8:50 p. m.
Sireator, Lacou. Wash fon Ex *12:30 p. m. 3:40 p. m.
Tolicis & Dwight Accumuds n. 5:00 p. m. 9:20 a. m.

Milwankee Express 7:50s. m. 7:50s. m. 7:50s. m. 4:00p. m. 4:00p. m. 4:00p. m. 4:00p. m. 4:00p. m. 11:00s. m. 1

All trains run via Milwankee. Tickets for s and Mineapolis are good either via Madison and in Chica, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Win not, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-see Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINOT RATLEOAD-Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Stxteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, So-Clark-st., and at depots. Mendota, Ottawa, and Streador 7:25 a.m. 7:45 p.m. Mendota, Ottawa, and Streador 21:25 a.m. 7:45 p.m. Mendota, Ottawa, and Streador 21:15 p.m. 10:40 a.m. 1

MICHICAN CENTRAL RAILEDAD.

sepot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket Office, 87-Clark-st., southeast corner of Raid
doiph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Patimer House. Mail (via Main and Air Line). 7:45 a. m 6:55 p. in. Special Fast Express . 1:30 p. m 7:40 p. m. Kalasmaso Accommodation. 3:45 p. m 9:0:15 a. m. Atlantic Express (daily). 5:15 p. m 9 8:00 a. m. Night Express . 19:00 p. m 9:00 p. m 9:00 a. m. PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison sta Ticket Offices,
65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

Leave. | Arrive. BALTIMORS & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, fost of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: St Clark-st., Palmer House,
Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Depart Arrive. CHUGGO, ROOK ISLAND & PACIFIC RATLEGAD,
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman att. Ticket
Office, 55 Clarkest, Sherman House.

Leare. Arrive.

From Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.
| Depart. | Arrive.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LINE. From Ry. Depos, corner of Clinton and Carroll-ats

Depart. Arrive.

Ind'nap'tis & Cloci nati Day Ex 8:40 a. m. 8:10 p. m.

nd'napolis & Cincin. Night Ex 8:00 p. m. 7:30 p. m. LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODE/OH STEAMERS
Milwankee and all West Shore ports,
Daily, Sunday excepted. 9 a. m.
Saturday's locat don't go until 8 p. m.
Friday morning aboat goes through to
Ahnapse.
Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, and Muskegon, Daily, Sunday excepted. 7 p. m.
Manistee and Ludington, Thesday and PINANCIAL.

PUTS AND CALLS. \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500. \$1.000 pp. No. 12 Wall-st. New York, make desirable investments in stock. which frequently pay from five to wenty times the amount invested. Stock bought and sarried as long as desired on deposit of a per ceut. Explanatory circulars and weekly reports cent free. SPECIAL NOTICE.

WITHOUT AN EQUAL!
The hydrenic properties of Murray & Lann
Forda water are a marked and distinctive feature
his delicious perfume. It wonderful power in rel
any nervous headsohe, funting turns, ordinary hydr
und its healthful disinfestant properties in the community is a month of the community.

just able to be about.

In the star Rice, partially burned at Detroit Sunces \$100,000. No kerosene oil was used and therefore the fire could not notificated from that source. The fire-insurence apacthe vessel was distributed among the folgo companies: Detroit Fire & Marine, \$5,000; and companies: Detroit Fire & Marine, \$5,000; and \$5,000. Machanical & Traders.

a the continuation of the

ie 12.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—

JOHN A. HAMIJN.

GENERAL NEWS.

The young men who met with an accident by the alling of the elevator at the Chicago Meat and rovision works, on Canal street, have recovered. Julia McKean, a little two-year old residing at No. 1865 Dearborn street, was accidentally drown-ed at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by failing into

The Board of Directors of the Railway Employes utual Benevolent Association held a private teeting at the Palmer House last night, and transcted business of importance only to the organiza-

he Conference of the German Evangelical theran Synod, which has been in session for eral days at St. Paul's Church, corner of Sa-ior and Franklin streets, adjourned sine die temperature yesterday, as observed by Man-optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBURE Build-was at 8 a. m., 63 degrees: 10 a. m., 67; 12 1; 3 p. m., 75; 8 p. m., 70. Barometer at 8 29,91; 8 p. m., 29.90.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning William Heaney, 2 years of age, residing at No. 188 Jefferson treet, clambered up four flights of stairs to visit friend at No. 185 West Madison street. Not cing acquainted with the building he fell through skylight, a distance of thirty-live feet, receiving uch severe injuries that it is not thought he can privise.

Much of the time of the County Court was occured yesterday with the hearing of bastardy suits.

The first was that of Sophia Dueble vs. Albert
gers, in which a motion for a new trial was

ard and overruled. The case of Josephine Ottin vs. J. H. Wallace was continued by stipulam. The suit of Hattle Dubois vs. Edwin Darson

a dismissed for want of prosecution. In the suit
Sophia Berse vs. Joseph Bartels a motion to

cet judgmeat was sustained, and the cause was

missed. In the case of Mary Carlson vs. John

smen will be interested to know that the peeted and extensively heralded yacht e arrived at this port last evening. The yacht Ben Drake, of the "C. T. C." ter in tow last evening at about the clock off Evaneton, and brought her harbor. The Qui Vive is about the size nak which boat she somewhat resembles in nee. She looked finely with her sails set ting all run up as she sailed inside the lier to her anchorage, and, if appearances h anything, the Qui Vive promises to give est yachts a lively race in the approaching

rday a meeting of the wholesale boot and tiers of this city was called at the office of Bassett & Hills to give expression to their at the loss they have sustained in the death Paimer, of the firm of Phelps, Dodge &

the property-owners along its bank, and them thirty days in which to fill up the Some of the property-owners heartily cowith the Commissione: in his efforts to a nuisance, and already a part of the slough filled. The city has supplied pumps and r the portion near Mam street, and that unped into the Main street sewer and the lin.

ree, result in an investigation.
THE PICTURE SALES.
art sales yesterday were not so well patd as was expected; the bidding was rather ow, and sales, were made at comparatively low ures. At the Haseltine sale the following pict-res were sold: "Near Cumberland," by Simon.

11; "Grandma's Pet," by Such, \$11; Scene in Devonshire," by Hobbs, \$32.60; Antumn on Esopus Creek," by Clayma, \$18; "Lefaure Hours," by Hall, \$11; "The mannensis," by Fichel, \$150; "In the Alpa." Ascobus, \$35; "New Hampshire Coach," by chn, \$75. The sale will be continued this rening.

ion. 1815. "Leleure Hours," by Hall, \$11; "The Amannenists," by Fichel, \$150; "In the Alpa," by Jacobus, \$35; "New Hampshire Coach," by Rehn. \$75. The sale will be continued this evening.

The following pictures were sold at the Rode sile: "Haunts of the Wild Duck," by Hill, \$8.50; "Under the Elma," by Kielkof, \$25; "Under the Elma," by Kielkof, \$25; "Under the Elma," by Kielkof, \$25; "Headwaters of the Delaware," by Hours, \$15.50; "Madonna," after Raphael, by Carribain, \$39; "On the Thames," by Morris, \$12; "Wounded Quail," by Hill, \$12.50; "Shooting Woodcock," by Van Willis, \$17.50; "Coming through the Woods," by Willon, \$15; "Passing Shower," by Carr, \$55; "On the Upper Nile," by Hosford, \$10.50; "Coway Meadows," by Hosford, \$10.50; "Coway Meadows," by Hosford, \$10.50; "The Old Homestead." by Hartwick, \$17.50; "Sisterly Affection," by Von Sunderland, \$24; "An Unexpected Vistor," by Hill, \$12.50; "Sisterly Affection," by Von Sunderland, \$24; "An Unexpected Vistor," by Hill, \$12.50; "Game," by Schinzel, \$21; "Morning on the Hudson," by Nichola, \$27; "Don't be Afraid," by Von Leben, \$32.50. The sale will be continued this morning and atternoon.

THAT NORTH SIDE FROO-POND.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union of the North Side, Monday night, complaint was made of the "stagnant" pool of water near the Lake -Shore drive between Oak street and North avenues. The Health Commissioner, yesterday morning, in reply to inquiries from a Journal reporter, said that the body of water complained of is indeed an eyesore to adjacent property-owners, but is not a cesspool, nor is it stagnant or disease-breeding. The pond covers several acres, and that the body of water complained of the sold and sill up the blace, now be produced the stagnant of disease of the drive of the form the fact that there seems to be an ebb and flow to t. The water is pare and wholesome, and is only fringed with a little green matter. Boys row on it every day, which would not be the case if it smelled very hady. Mr. Wilson, o

"BETSY AND L" BETSY AND L."

BOW THEY WERE OUT AND NOT OUT.

One day last week as City-Attorney Tuthill sat in his office masing upon the possibility of making a jury of twelve intelligent men believe that the Divine Creator, through the agency of Time and Jack Prost, and not the City of Chicago, was responsible for a defect in a certain sidewalk, through which defect some pedestrian had fallen and deformed himself for life, there walked into the office an old man. He was covered with dast, and the umbrella and cane in one hand and carpet-bag in the other, and the linen duster which he wore all told that he had just arrived in lown. He had fought the good gight with the hackness, expressmen, hotel-runners, gamins, and outflor-decrees, and had reached the office of the My Attorney. Seating himself, and wiping his erspiring brow with a large bandanna, he handed of Mr. Tuthill a card which hore the inscription. Rev. Minn. The cources City Attorney asked him what might he dere, and noticing the expression of pent-up agony

with which every facial feature seemed filled, his heart went out to the hosry-headed stranger in an instant. The old gentleman commenced in an unreserved manner to unfold the tale of his wo. He was in great trouble and had to come to the great metropolis of the West as the place where he could most likely find the advice which he sought. A stranger, he had sought a public officer with the belief that in him he would find an honest man. (And in that alone remark the rursal simplicity of the reverend gentleman and also remark the fortune which heaven showered up on him by casting his lot with Tuthill and not among the thieves on the other side of the river.) It was the old, old story—'Betsy and I Are Out." Yes, he and his wife could not agree, and they had separated, each one had started out in a new, strange life, and the coldness, the loneliness, and the wide-spread desolation had almost broken his heart. Life to him now was as harren as before it had been full of joy and sannshine. And at the thought of the countless hours of perfect happiness that he and his wife had passed together the old stranger broks down completely. Tears flowed fast adown his furrowed cheeks, and his voice was still hunsky this and continued while Mr. Tas, did all I could to keep us together. I priends to her: I reminded her of the lutter absurdity of our exparation and of her of the lutter absurdity of our exparation and of her of the lutter absurdity of our exparation and of her of the lutter absurdity of our exparation and of her of the lutter absurdity of our exparation and of her of the lutter absurdity of our exparation and of her of the lutter absurdity of our exparation and of her of the lutter absurdity of our exparation and of her of the lutter absurdity of our exparation and on the bringing ap of our children, the thousand and one joys of our malou; that for forty years we had been man and wife without strife to mar the trangent of the lutter and the lutter and the heart of the lutter and the lutter and the lutter and the l

MATRIMONIAL.

OWEN-JUNE. in Oak Park last evening, the event being the mar riage of Miss Minnie F. June, daughter of F. T. June, Esq., President of the Sherwood School Furniture Company, and Mr. William R. Owen, with the Escanaba Transportation Company, all of

Oak Park.

A special train was chartered for the accom tion of the guests from Chicago, which left the Welfs street depot at 8 o'clock, bearing nearly all the parties who were invited, as but very few were bidden, outside of the relatives of the couple. The parlors were decorated in a tasty manner with smilax and flowers, and everything was in keeping

smilax and flowers, and everything was in keeping with the occasion.

The ceremony was performed at 9 o'clock, by the Rev. Alexander Blackburn, pastor of the Baptist Church at Oak Park, the bride entering the parlor leaning upon the arm of the groom, and marching to the head of the room, where they were met by the officiating minister, and made one by the simple form peculiar to the Baptist creed.

After the ceremony the happy couple received the congratulations of their friends; then a splendid collation was served, and an hour of social converse before train time, which was fixed at 10:30. The bride and groom took passage with the returning guests to this city, where they purposed to remain over night and start for St. Paul this morning, to be absent two or three weeks.

The bride wore a dress of cream silk and white tarlatan, cut a la princesse, with court train, and trimmed with orange flowers; ornaments of the same delicate material.

The presents wore very fine, comprising a check for \$1,000 from Capt. Ira H. Owen, of Oak Park; an elegant, full-bound moroceo Bible, from Mrs. Ira H. Owen, is astin case containing one large and twelve small solid silver, gold-lined berry spoons, from Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Potter; a silver double pickle caster. from Miss Sue Sturtevant, of Rock Falls. Ill.; a rich silver flisgree necklace and cross, from Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Owen, of Oak Park; a solid silver sugar spoon, from Mr. and sira. H. B. Harden, of Sterling. Ill.; four teaspoons and one augar spoon, solid silver, Mrs. George H. Gibson, Chicago; a silver airup pitcher, from Master Frankie June; a solid silver gold-lined sugar spoon, Mrs. M. C. Capen, of Oak Park; a gold-band silver tollet-set, Miss Emarcy June; a pair of French bronze vases, Miss Susie June; a pair of French bronze vases, Miss Susie June; he bride's eister; an elegant silver cake-basket, Mrs. F. T. June; a pair of fruit-knives, Master Paul June; a handsome case, containing a silver sugar-spoon, butter-knife, and cream spoon from Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Williams, of Sterling, Ill.; a rich vase containing twelve solid silver teaspoons, Mr. and Mrs. Alyor Williams, of Sterling, Ill.; a handsome gold-embroidered tablespread, Mr. and Mrs. Alyor Williams, of Sterling, Ill.; a handsome gold-embroidered tablespread, Mr. and Mrs. dance Harden, of Sterling; a gent's easy reclining-chair, also a lady's rocking-chair, F. T. June; half-dozen solid silver teaspoons, Mr. and Mrs. Jane; half-dozen solid silver teaspoons, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cogger, Morris, Ill.; a splendid silver double pickle-caster, Mr. and Mrs. D. June, Galt, Ill.; two solid silver gold-lined anphir-rings and silver batter-knife, Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Owen, Chicago; a handsome void silver pie-knife, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Coleman, Chicago; a handsome bender silver pie-knife, Mr. and

FOUNDLINGS HOME.

FOUNDLINGS' HOME.

The babies of the Foundlings' Home were at home to company ail day yesterday and last evening. In the earlier portion of the day they entertained their visitors handsomely and with extreme vigor, the principal exercises consisting of a series of vocal extravaganzas, accompanied by pantomimic exhibitions appalling to any one not accustomed to such scenes. But, after dinner, there was a compiete lull, caused by the fatigue of the waifs, who were impolite enough to go off napping and leave their callers to look out for themselves. The reception was given by the Ladies' Union Aid Society, it being the sixth anniversary of the Home, and during the day and evening in the neighborhood off a thousand persons visited the institution. The Matron. Mrs. Fox. and her assistant, Miss Peck, were both absent on a vaction, but the reception was ably conducted by Dr. and Mrs. Shipman, the founders of the Home, and Mrs. T. B. Carse, the President of the Society, assisted by other ladies. The people who calledmostly ladies—were escorted over the house and shown a great variety of babies, and afterwards piloted to the dining-room, where a feast was spread, provided by the ladies of the Society, and for which each visitor was assessed 25 cents. Many of the helpless little orphans were really handsome children, but there were two or three which attracted considerable attention on account of their striking resemblance to nothing human. One of these was described by a lady visitor as possessing the exact features of Barnam's "What is it." Another was the proud owner of a head shaped something like a sea-archin, over which a sprink-ling of cardinal red hair, eyes which protruded from their sockets, for all the world as though the child had been rapped on the top of its head with a brisk, and its other features, were correspondingly disgusting. That child cannot live long; it is too homely. Another cherab was the counterpart of a monkey, and still another face a striking resemblance to one-of our County Commissioners. wasn't handsome.

Mrs. Carse sta ed that the Home was never in so prosperous a condition. Through the exertions of the Ladies' Union, under whose management the Home exists, over \$1.0,000 have been raised in the past three years. There is now but \$1.200 remaining to be paid on the building, which the ladies hope to raise during the coming year. There is

SWIMMING-SCHOOLS. PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SWIMMING AS A GTM-NASTIC.

Modern civilization, what has it is consistent of science and art to the increase of personal comfort and the promotion of social pleasures, tends, unfortunately, to a precocious development of both minu and body, unfavorable alike to vigor and duration. This tendency is most eviopment of both mind and body, unfavorable alike to vigor and duration. This tendency is most evident and progressive in the crowded population of large cities, whose inhabitants, by the very circumstances in which they are placed, constantly sin against the natural laws established by the Creator for their weakened frames and aschy offspring. Deteriorating influences of this nature, continued through a few generations, would soon depopulate a city but for the reinforcements which it is constantly receiving from the country. It is not necessary, at this time, to specify all the causes of enfeebled health and chronic allments which are in constant operation in a great city. Some of them press with unequal force on different classes of the inhabitants. But, as no person can claim entire exemption from these permanently deteriorating influences, an have direct personal interest in resisting and modifying their force, even if unable entirely to remove them.

It is believed that the means of relief and cure cau soon be placed at the disposal of all classes in the matured plans and arrangements to which their attention is invited. The efforts of a few public-minded fellow-citizens to establish here an in-door swimming-school, with a good gymnasium attached to it, have actually been successful. To the persevering and enterprising spirit of L. J. Kadish, Esq., belongs the ion's share of the credit of having accomplished what many before him have talked of and wished for for a number of years.

The Chicago Natatorium and Institute for Physical Culture has become a fact. The building is in course of erection, and the institution will open its doors to the public on the 18th of July. Michigan avenue, opposite the Exposition Building, is the locality selected, and it could not be more convenient and more central. its doors to the public on the 16th of July. Michigan avenue, opposite the Exposition Building, is the locality selected, and it could not be more convenient and more central.

Its manager and chief instructor is Dr. W. Jansen, of Philadelphis. He comes introduced as one of the noneers and champions of physical culture in its most refined features and modern reforms. He has in Philadelphia alone over 3,000 female pupils who are to-day good swimmers, and some of them have saved the lives of others on several occasions. Swimning as a gymnastic cannot be overestimated; its free and graceful movements give healthful action to the muscles; the contact with the waves, so full of magnetic virtue which it involves, refreshes and invigorates the the contact with the waves, so full of magnetic virtue which it involves, refreshes and invigorates the whole body; and the conquest of a new element, which it secures, dilates one with a sense of triumph and of power. The first natatorium in Chicago is hailed with pleasure, and there is no doubt of its great success. Mr. Charles Rudolph has prepared the plans and acts as the superintending architect, he possessing superior qualifications for the work, as he has seen all the great baths of Rome, Naples, Venice, Berlin, etc., and will take a pride in combining all their good points in the Chicago institution.

THE CITY-HALL.

The police and firemen will be paid to-day. The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$519 from the City-Collector, \$8, 109 from the Water Department, and \$1,741 from the Comptroller. The contract for furnishing 12,000 tons of coal o the city was yesterday awarded to Robert Law. Six cases of scarlet fever were reported to the Health Department yesterday. Nine deaths from the disease have occured this week.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division is called to meet in the City Clerk's office to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

G. C. Cook yesterday took out a permit to build two-story, basement, and attic dwelling, 25x52 (cet. Indiana avenue, near Eighteenth street, to cost \$7,000.

The license receipts yesterday were about \$300. The Mayor's police are stirring up the delinquent butchers, and a good many suits to compel the taking out of licenses have been begun. About 200 birth-returns are made to the Health Department every week. The number has increased since the Council took action in regard to the punishment of those who failed to report cases that came under their notice,

Mr. Charles Reed, attorfey for Hildreth, is anxious to have the Corporation Counsel take up the case, but Mr. Bonfield is not yet prepared, and says that, furthermore, the city is in no hurry, as "Harry's" services are not indispensable.

The Mayor busies himself nowadays in signing the new water bonds which are to replace some which mature July 1. His Honor must make his signature 800 times each day between now and July 1 in order that the bonds may be ready in

City-Engineer Chesbrough yesterday visited the Ogden Ditch dam which is now nearly completed, and found that there was no immediate danger that the structure would fall to pieces, as some intelligent citizen has predicted. It is built as it was intended it should be, and will soon be finished. The dam is at the best but an experiment, and as such the city did not want to make it an expensive one. If it shall serve the purpose, and if it be found that nooody's legal rights are treepassed upon by the construction

\$1,000.

Ald. Sweeney said yesterday that he should oppose the passage of any ordinance closing the solons on Sanday, and should vote that the Council entertain no proposition to that effect. He held that the closing of the salons, nowever desirable it might be, was an impossibility in this city, and an attempt at it would but stir up a great strife by which the city would be a great sufferer. Ald. Lawler would not say how he should vote in the matter, as he did not desire to "forestall his action." He might possibly lend the project his support as he was informed that the majority of saloon-keepers desired to close their places during the day of rest and would do so if all places were closed. A reporter said to Ald. Niesen yesterday afternoon: "Are you in favor of closing the salons on Sunday?" The Alderman smiled a meaningless smile and said that he was.

The city expenditures for May were as follows:

and said that he was.

The city expenditures for May were as follows: Water fund, \$37, \$40:37; water tax, \$70, 322.92; sewerage, \$6, 104.29; sewerage tax, \$109.245.39; appropriation fund, \$63, 606.42; school tax fund, \$34, 901.29; police, \$41.603.22; fire, \$38, 637.18; health, \$8, 909.89; contingent, \$1, 031.13; legal expenses, \$1.210.4; salaries, \$5, 890.46; printing and stationery, \$534.07; public library, \$4.892.64; school fund, \$409.65; temporary tax loans, \$2, 347.18; David A. Gage, \$60.24; cost of tax sales, \$1, 311.03; interest, \$1.408.23; tax warrants, \$41.11; Police Court, North Division, \$47.93; Sonth, \$98.86; Beilding inspectors' Department, \$1, 058.93; indgment, \$2, 404.23; street-lamp fund, \$5,080; House of Correction, \$5,094.35; same, \$123.88; pounds, \$431.74; Justice fines, \$98.50; school fund, \$45,351.80; House of Good Shepherd, \$146; Erring Wonsen's Refuge, \$140; Cook County Criminal Court, \$4.50; certificates of indebtedness, \$8,00; general fund, \$27.000; city hay-scales, \$539.32; city cemetery, \$20; special assessment on city property, \$25; special assessment, \$15,592.68; total, \$539,734.60. Expenditures over receipts, \$11,802.02.

CRIMINAL.

Early yesterday morning the residences of F. S. Harvey, No. 1154 State street, and F. S. Dewitz, No. 1606 State street, were entered by burglars, who got only about \$100 worth of property out of

Arrests: Oscar Bergren and John Oleson, as-aulting H. Bradley because he demanded that they quit seiling ice in his name; Annie McCarrol larceny of clothing from Josie Andrews of No. Union street; Amanda Lasson, larceny from D. I Juergens, of No. 348 West Adams street; Geory Mulford, larceny as bailee of a quantity of furn ture which was given to him for storage by Magg Grady

Grady.

Charles Mast and Ike or "Buster" Ariel, two barbers employed at the southwest corner of Washington and Clark streets, had a controversy at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in front of the Tivols, during which stast drew a razor and shashed his antagonist acrosa the right check and down the right arm, inflicting two deep wounds, neither of which is dangerous. Mast then escaped in the crowd, and has not since been captured. and has not since been captured.

Lillo Raggio and John Carey are locked up at the West Twelfth Street Station, charged with robbery of \$70 in cash, two watches, and two rings from a house on Twenty-sixth street, and about \$300 worth of jewelry from the store of M. Simons & Ca., No. 528 Canal street. Yesterday afternoon both were identified by Mrs. Jacob Stone and two sons, keepers of a grocery store at No. 34 West Thirteenth street, as two of a gang who entered the store in broad daylight one day last week, and advoitly locking them into a rear room, ransacked the grocery and took \$2 from the till.

\$2 from the till.

A case of peculiar cruelty came to the knowledge of the officers of the Humane Society yeaterday. There is a horse mart located on West Twelfta street, near Halsted, where is a collection of half-stareed beasts exposed for sale. An old, worn-out horse, with scarce strength enough to breathe, was found attached to a sawdast cart, driven by William Reardon, valuly endeavoring to pull his locat. His brutal driver was whipping and kicking him savagely at his failure to make a start. Officers McDonald and Weaver were detailed to make the arrest. Reardon fought victously, and Officer McDonald was bompelled to show his revoiver before the haman brute would be taken. He was brought before Justice Morrison, and heavily fined.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

10 o'clock in Lower Farwell Hall, entrance 150 The regular needing prayer-meeting Employers everywhere are invited to engage heir help from the Pree Employment Bureau, No.

There will be a Gospel temperance meeting this evening at the Chicago & Northwestern Railway ar-shops, led by W. O. Lattimore.

car-shops, led by W. Ö. Lattimore.

The Rev. G. Michadisn, an Armenian, will give an address on the present condition of the Turks and Christians, this svening, in the lecture-room of the Second Presbyterian Church.

The annual reception at the Old People's Home will be given to-morrow, continuing during the day and evening. Tickets, including strawberries and cake, music, and recitations, 25 cents. All interested in the Home and its innuates are invited to be present.

The Seventh Annual Convention of "The Railway Employes" Matual Benefit Association of the West" will be held at the Palmer House today., at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may come up relating to the interests of the Association.

casion.

The annual reception of the Home for the Friendless will take place Thursday. The Home will be thrown open to the public during the entire day and evening. The ladies will serve refreshments. Mrs. Dainty will read, Hand's orchestra will be in attendance, and in the evening the Dramatic Club of Trinity M. E. Church will rive two plays in one of the parlors, for which an admission of 50 cents will be charged.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The quarterly meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Northwestern Branch, will be held in Trinity M. E. Church on Indiana avenne, near Twenty-fourth street, Thursday. The pro-Missionary Series, and the contraction of the did in Trinity M. E. Church on Indians avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, Thursday. The programme is as follows: 10 a. m.—Business meeting, reports of the Conference Secretaries, the Branch Corresponding Secretary, Branch Treasurer, committees, &c. 1 p. m.—Lunch, served by the indies of Trinity. 2 p. m.—Missionary prayer meeting, led by Mrs. L. A. Hagans, of Elmhurst. 2:30—Scrap-book readings by Mrs. E. W. Andrew; missionary poem by Miss Logan; "Our Missions, with Map Illustrations," by Mrs. Dr. I. N. Danforth; addresses by Mrs. Bishop Harris and Mrs. S. M. D. Fry, of the Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill. Music will form a feature of the programme. All are invited to attend.

SUBURBAN.

For something over a year the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad have been running a theatre train from South Chicago, which has been great convenience to the residents of this place his train has now been withdrawn, the manager of the road claiming that it has never paid. The residents of the towns on the line of the Rock Island Dummy are about uniting in a peti-tion to the managers of that road to run a late train on that line. It is thought that one would be appreciated by the people of Blue Island, Morgan Park, Washington Heights, and Englewood, and Park, Washington Heights, and Englewood, and would soon be a paving run.

The graduating exercises of the High School occur Thursday evening. June 21, at which time eighteen pupils will graduate. The Alumni will hold their rennion on the following evening.

hold their reunion on the following evening.

LAKE BLUFF.

The arrangements for the assemblies at the grounds of the Lake Bluff Camp-Meeting/Association are going forward with a degree of energy which betokens the most thorough preparation of every department by the opening day, July 10. Several additional buildings are already well under way, and more will be erected at once, so that there will be ample accommodations for all who may attend. Mr. Howard goes out to-day with an efficient corps of assistants to put the hotel in readiness for the reception of guests, and Messrs. Thatcher and Jurkin are already on the ground supervising their respective departments of the work. Among those who are erecting buildings for their families are Mr. William Deering, of Evanston; the Rev. Mr. Gray, of Turner Junction; Solomon Thatcher, Jr., the President of the Association; and Messrs. W. H. Bush, A. R. Scranton, A. J. Jutkin, and others of this city. The first of the series of meetings will be the Temperance Convention, commencing July 10. LAKE BLUFF.

THE CROPS.

10WA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Phinceton, Scott Co., June 12.—Corn herenouts is backward, and the cold snap now with us for a couple of days has given it an addition al backset which it can but illy stand. Much replanting-more than I ever remember in some twenty years-had to be done, and in consequence the outlook for corn is not promis-ing. The plant is small, weeds are plenty, and the fields nowhere present a signt to gladden the eve of the corn-grower. There are some exceptions to this, however, and I have seen several fields really good. Wheat looks well, and promises a good yield, which may also be said of oats. Barley is discovered to be thin in of oats. Barley is discovered to be thin in many cases, and doubts are in order in respect to the yield per acre. The chinchbur is reported to have appeared in considerable numbers in Cinton County to the north of us, but I have heard of none in this vicinity. Ye potato-beetle have we always with us, this year in augmented force, and grim determination to hold the fort, to regulate the question of supply and demand, supply for himself, and consequent demand by others, fancying the tuber as an article of diet.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. YORK, Neb., June 12.—The grasshoppers are not injuring the crops now. In the early part of April many grasshoppers hatched, and were eating the wheat from pieces of new breaking, cating the wheat from pieces of new breaking, not plowed last fall, but the very frequent rainstorms which hindered their eating, and the continuous wet and cool weather, seemed to be too much for them, and now we think they are all hatched and nearly all destroyed. We only fear those which may fly over in the fall. Crops are backward, but the prospects are quite prom ing for a good harvest.

INDIANA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 12.—Reports at the corn crop throughout the State is in a most un-promising condition, the wet and cold weather of the past two weeks having given a backset from which it can hardly recover. The pros-pects for a fine crop of wheat, however, were pects for a fine crop of wheat, however, never better.

BLOOD. His Statement of Liabilities Untrustworthy

-Great Excitement at Fitchburg, Mass.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Boston, June 12.—The City of Fitchburg, the native place of H. A. Blood, the bankrupt, is greatly excited over his failure, and the feeling there is one of downright indignation, for it appears he has made a false statement, and that, while the liabilities in some important cases are overestimated, the small creditors are all ignored. Several parties who claim to be creditors to the amount of \$40,000, and one who is a creditor for more than \$10,000, are not mentioned at all. The Fitchburg Savings Bink has paper with the name of Mr. Blood on it directly and indirectly, amounting to the sum stated, but of this only \$122,500 is personal to him, and yery much of thus usecured by

has paper with the name of Mr. Blood on it directly and indirectly, amounting to the sum stated, but of this only \$122,500 is personal to him, and very much of thus is secured by mortgages, by coliaterals, and by sureties and guarantees on the paper. Of the sum stated by Mr. Blood, \$100,000 is the Walter Heywood Chair Company's paper, and the name of Mr. Blood was not considered as anything when taken. The paper was indorsed by the stockholders, and Mr. Blood among the rest. Instead of \$67,000 to the Worcester North Savings Institution, his possible liability there is only \$17,000, and that as surety on notes, for which there is ample security in the snape of collaterals. He has overstated his liability to the Wachusett Bank by at least \$5,000, and there is only \$6,500 which is not secured by securities and collateral. In February this bank called on Mr. Blood, who was then a Director, for a statement of his affairs, and he gave it in writing that his liabilities as promisor and indorser amounted to only \$751,806.16. It appears now that he owes more than double that amount, and, if more time had been given, the schedule would probably have reached \$2,000,000. The statement that Mr. Blood owes the Fitchburg National Bank \$4,500 is false. He does not owe that institution one dollar, directly or indirectly. Cashier O. H. Lawrence, of the Northborough National Bank at \$2,500. This item is false. The correct amount is \$6,500, as promisor and indorsor. Taken altogether the statement filed is misleading. What the estate may be able to pay to unsecured creditors is questionable; but the Fitchburg National be on a dollar, but to make a thorough investigation of the case.

NO REDUCTION. Portsville, Pa., June 12.—At Lansford, this evening, it is understood there will be no reduction in the miners' wages during the present month, as expected, and it is thought the men will resume work on Thursday. The notice of reduction in wages, amounting to 12½ per cent, only applies to laborers and mechanics employed in the coal companies' shops of that place.

THE COURTS. Inability of the Jury to Agree in th

Case of the Bark "Board of Trade." Michael Lynch Charges Lawyer

W. H. Peckham with Unprofessional Conduct. Injured Wife Wants One of Good-

rich's Utah Divorces Annulled. New Suits, Bankruptcies, Con-

fessions, Judgments, Etc.

The jury in the case of McGraw vs. The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company came into court yesterday morning jaded and sleepy, and intimated that they could not agree. Judge Blodgett, however, declined to release them, and they went back to their room. In the afternoon they came in again, looking still more weary and worn, and one of them, Mr. Allen, of Waukegan, made a short statement. He said he could not agree with the others, and wished to know whether he would be contravening his ath if he fell in with the others and brought in

a verdict. Judge Blodgett declined to intimate what his duty was, but advised him to talk the matter over and see if they could not agree. The Judge further added that he had known Mr. Allen for ten years, and felt fully assur ne acted in accordance with his views of duty. The ury then sadly and unwillingly retired to sleep another night on chairs or the floor.

W. H. PECKHAM AGAIN. Another bill was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court, the complainant being Michael Lynch, in which W. H. Peckham is charged with unprofessional conduct. Lynch says that some time since he employed Peckham to prosecute a suit against the Chicago Building Society, but the latter allowed a decree for \$1,300 to be entered up against him. Lynch charges this was done without his knowledge, and for a much larger amount than was actually due, and he asks that the decree may be set aside. The Chicago Building Society, L. L. Greenleat, and W. H. Peckham are made

may be set aside. The Chicago building society, L. L. Greenleaf, and W. H. Peckham are made defendants.

DIVORCES.

Eunice S. Rolf showed how A. Goodrich procured fraudulent divorces yesterday in a bill she filed against her husband, William H. Rolf, for divorce. She says that she was married May 14, 1808, and in 1870 they moved to Wisconsin. In January, 1875, Rolf craffily asked his wife to take a little pleasure trip to Belvidere, Ill., where her parents lived. She did not suspect any guile, and gladly availed herself of the opportunity. As soon as she was gone he came to this city and, as is charged, committed adultery. He also sought out Goodrich, the divorce shyster, and engaged the latter to procure him a Utah divorce. By means of fraudulent and perjured affidavits this was accomplished, and Rolf was happy. He immediately wint back to his female acquaintance, and the two have been living here together since. Mrs. Rolf charges that this Utah divorce was fraudulent, having been obt ined without notice to her, and that she is still Rolf's wife. She, however, desires that the marriage should be dissolved as soon as possible, and also that she should have a suitable share of the \$15,000 or \$20,000 worth of worldly wealth he has gathered together here. As he is about to leave the State, she also prays for a writ of ne excat to enforce his residence here until the suit be decided. The writ was issued. A few hours after the bill was filed, the defendant himsels came in with toothache and asked to look at it. The document was handed to him, and he perused it carefully from beginning to end, but the contents did not seem to reassure him at all. He, however, left an order for a certified copy to be made out, so as to commit it to memory at his leisure. made out, so as to commit it to memory at hi

made out, so as to commit it to memory at the leisure.

Elizabeth Gresens also finds cause to complain of her husband, August Gresens, on account of his unfortunate tendency to knock her down whenever she made any remark he did not like. She went home to her mother several times, but he as often coaxed her back. Finally she left him for good in September last, and now she wants a divorce.

ITEMS.

Judge Gary is confined to his house by a severe attack of rheumatism, and will not be in court until next Monday. Judge Jameson will sit in his place and continue his call.

Judge McAllister yesterday issued a special venire for twenty-four jurors, returnable June 18, at 10 a. m. 18, at 10 a. m.

In vesterday's Tribune it was stated that a vertict had been rendered for the defendant in the case of the Berksaine Life Insurance Company vs. the St. John's Episcopal Caurch. This was a mistake in the name of the case; it should have been the Chicago Rendering and Fertilizing Company vs. the Franklin Insurance Company.

UNITED STATES

Julia Bond began a suit yesterday against Margaret Beyer to recover \$1,500.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

An involuntary petition was filed late Monday afternoon, but suppressed, for service against Frederick Lueneburg, by O. & W. Guthrie on a claim for \$651.36; Griffin & Connolly, \$337.91, and B. Lowenthal, \$386.24. It is charged that on the 28th of May he fraudulently gave a chattel mortgage to secure a pre-existing debt of \$4,400, and that on the 7th of June he gave a warrant to unfess judgment in favor of A. Stocker, with intent to give a preference. A rule to show cause June 21 was issued. An injunction was also issued to prevent sale under execution.

The following cases were referred to the Register for final report: A. R. Atkins, E. A. Batchelder, M. H. Aspinwail, A. & L. Pierce, W. F. Hunt, Henry Ricker, Frederick Hartman, E. P. Stevens, M. F. Casey.

John E. Shields was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable July 16, 1877.

16, 1877.

A discharge was issued to W. M. Dingman.
The proceedings against John H. Durran were
ordered to be dismissed.
Thomas A. Elmendorf was elected Assignce
of Payson E. Mayhew.
Bradford Hancock was elected Assignce of
Alexander Randolph.
An Assignce will be elected at 11 a. m. to-day
for C. D. Gammon.
Composition meetings will be held at 10 a.
m. in the cases of Rufus G. Case and R. S.
Johnson. Johnson.

The first dividend meeting in the matter of Henry Panliusky is set for 2 p. m. to-day.

Henry Panliusky is set for 2 p. m. to-day.

THE HAYES CASE.

It will be remembered that several weeks ago Daniel F. Hayes, doing business at the corner of Quincy and State streets, was arrested at the instance of H. B. Claffin & Co., of New York, who charged him with having fraudulently violated the provisions of the Bankrupt law while a resident of Connecticut. Hayes gave ball in the sum of \$7,500 for his appearance, but by an amicable arrangement was subsequently surrendered by his ball. Simultaneously an application was made to Judge Drummond for a hearing of the case in accordance with the following statute:

SEC. 991. When any person is arrested or im-

lowing statute:

SEC. 901. When any person is arrested or imprisoned in any State on nesne process or execution issued from any court of the United States, in any civil action, he shall be entitled to discharge from such arrest or imprisonment in the same manner as if he were so arrested and imprisoned on like process from the courts of such State. The same oath may be taken, and the same notice thereof shall be required, as may be provided by the laws of such State, and the same course of proceedings shall be adopted as may be adopted in the courts thereof. But all such proceedings shall be had before one of the Commissioners of the Circuit Court for the district where the defendant is so held.

Judge Drummond remanded the arrests.

Judge Drummond remanded the case to Commissioner Hoyne, before whom and a jury it was tried yesterday afternoon. Tonneys & Flower appeared for the plaintiff and Eldridge & Tourtellotte for the defense. Several witnesses were examined; the bankrupt's schedule, filed with the Connectiont Court, was submitted, and, after arguments pro and con, the jury retired for about five minutes, when they returned with a verdict of not guilty.

It is the first time that a case of this kind has ever been tried on the section quoted in this district.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The National Bank of Commerce began a suit for \$2,000 against Orrin F. Place and Julius for \$2,000 against Orrin F. Place and Julius Ehret.
W. H. Cutler sued John W. Lowell for \$1,000.
Roxanna W. Parmelee filed a distress-warrant against William O. Oagood to recover \$450 back rent of No. 354 South Park avenue.
Robert D. MacArthur commenced a suit for \$3,000 against W. H. Peckham.
Cucutt Court.
Callaghan & Trigg began a suit in replevin against Charles E. Thickstun, R. E. Jenkings, and — Compton, to recover the stock of liquors, eigars, and the store fixtures in the store No. 47 Clark street.

Maria L. Eldridge commenced an action in

Company, fixing her damages at the Company and acquitted. The charge against him was that he had, while employed at the Harrison Street Station, taken \$174 from the safe. The evidence showed that the safe was accessible to at least five other officers, and that the charge against Bartholin had more of spite thar charge against Bartholin had more of spite thar

vindication.
G. A. Ford was tried for larceny as bailed and found guilty.
William Shaughnessy was tried for robbery, found guilty, and given one year in the Penitentlary.

Theopolus Stevens was placed on trial late in the afternoon for the killing of Thomas Murphy in February last in the vicinity of No. 710 Indiana avenue. Col. E.B. McClannaghan appeared for the prosecution in the absence of the State's Attorney, and W. W. O'Brien for the defense. The circumstances of the case are familiar to the public

the public.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Thomas T. Remick the will was proven and letters were granted to Henry Wilkinson under bond for \$32,000.

In the estate of Jacob F. Schlott, a grant of administration was made to Hans F. Schlott under bond for \$10,000.

under bond for \$10,000.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT-Unlimited call. Nos. 93, 114, and 115 are for trial next. No. 126, Consolidated Oyster Packing Company vs. Curtis, on trial.

JUDGE JANESON in Judge Gary's room—100½, 103, 104, 107 to 113, and 115 to 123, inclusive. No 97, Nevels vs. Connors, on trial.

JUDGE MOGRES—18, 20, 21. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case, Park Commissioners vs. Meyers, and calendar Nos. 62½, 65, 74, 75, 85, 86, and 87. No. 319½, Gray vs. Hartford Insurance Company, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—231 to 161, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE PARWELL—General DISINGES.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—NO COURT.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CRECUT COURT—COMPRISSIONS—
National Bank of Illinois vs. N. B. Judd and Luther Rossitar, \$5, 104.05.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Charles Cushman vs. Joshua L. Marsh, \$3, 287.50.—National Rank of Illinois vs. Francis A. McCormick, \$460.

SUPERIOR COURT—COMPRISIONS—Charlotte Knees vs. John Weiteler and Mathias Spoo, \$132.06.—C. M. Charnley et al. vs. Hopkins A. Stimson, \$516.10.

JUDGE JAMESON—W. C. Baker et al. vs. Otis S. Lyman and William E. Webb, \$493.75.—Annie Borough vs. Patrick Carroll; verdict, \$519, and motion for new trial.

Cincurt Court—Judge Rogers—Richard P.

THE MINNESOTA BOND QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
Sr. Paul, Minn., June 12.—The vote on the bond question in St. Paul to-day resulted in 717 majority in favor of the settlement proposed by the Legislature last winter, and accepted by Selah Chamberlain, principal bondholder, and others, representing nearly all the bonds believed to be in existence, or about \$2,000.000. This vote indicates the defeat of the proposition in the State, and leaves the bondholders no hope except in waiting for some pliant Legislature, or adopting the suggestion of Ignatius Donnelly, that the rallway companies of the State be farnished with coupons to tender in payment of their taxes, thus forcing the State to bring cases in the State courts, which will turn upon the validity of these bonds.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Winona, Minn., June 12.—At a special ele windows, minn., June 12.—At a special elec-tion here to-day on the proposed amendment to the Constitution devoting the 500,000 acres of internal improvement land to the payment of the State railroad bonds, the vote stood: Against the bonds, 1,062; for the bonds, 94. The amendment is undoubtedly defeated in the

THE ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO. offer special inducements to purchasers, at whole sale and retail, of sheet-music, music books, vio lins, guitars, and all kinds of musical instru

The best man wins sooner or later, and so does the best journal. "Andrews" Bazar" has won from the start. It ills a special place in the fam-ily, and so fills it that a successful competitor has not appeared. Every lady should have it. W. R. Andrews, publisher, Cincinnati.

CLARK—SHARP—Taesday morning, June 12, at residence of the bride's mother, 612 Wabash-av., by the Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Mr. Frederick W. Clark and Mies Lottie T. Sharp, all of this city.

BRAUNHOLD—WARDLAW—June 12, 1877, at 8 o'clock p. m., at the Second Eaptist Chufch, by the Rev. Galusha Anderson, Mr. Louis F. Braunhold and Miss Mary J. Wardlaw, both of Chicago. No cards. DEATHS.

DREW—On Sunday the 10th inst., Susie M. Drew, beloved wife of George H. Drew, aged 32 years and 25 days.

The remains taken East for interment.

The massachusetts and Vermont papers please copy. HENNESSEY-Milwankee, June 11, at hereidence, 390 Florida-st., Miss Kate Henr aged 27 years.

Funeral from St. Patrick Church on Wednesday morning, and St. Paul Railroad to Watertown, Wis.

Wis.

VAN INGEN—In Brooklyn, N. Y., June 12, Harmanus Schuyler Van Ingen, father of H. S. Van Ingen, of Chicago.

JONES—In this city June 12, Emma C. Edbrooke, beloved wife of R. B. Jones and daughter of R. J. Edbrooke, aged 23 years.

Funeral from No. 457 West North-av., Thursday, the 14th, at 10 o'clock a. m., to Rosehill Cemetery by carriages. by carriages.

MORRISON—In Lake View, Ill., June 11,
Thomas S. Morrison, aged 26 years 4 months.

Funeral from his late residence in Lake View
o-day, the 13th, at 1 o'clock p. m., to Graceland
by carriages.

winffield—In this city, June 12, Ella M., beloved wife of C. G. Winfield, aged 19 years.

"Asleep in Jesus."

Baltimore and New York City papers please

MEDICAL. Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, SEA WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS. These medicines have undoubtedly performed more ures of Consumption than any other remedy known to cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium; it is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus cor-rect all morbid secretions and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is bylous they are the only genuine cure for Pulmo Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicin is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is pro essionally at h is principal office, corner Sixth and Arch-sts.. Philadelphia, every Monday, where all let-ters for advice must be addressed.

LIFE INSURANCE. THE UNITED STATE THEFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 261, 262, 263 Broadway. ORGANIZED 1850 ASSETS, \$4,827,176.52 SURPLUS, \$820,000

EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES APPROVED CLAIMS MATURING IN 1877 WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7%

ON PRESENTATION JAMES BUELL, - - PRESIDENT Branch Office, 90 LaSalle-st., Chicago. HARLES H. FROST, Manager. F. L. BALDWIN Agent. h. E. METZGER, Superintendent. HAIR GOODS.

HARR Thousand and Estail. Send for price list.
Goods and G. O. B. anywhere. Estail the price list.
Goods and the stripe of one. Wigs made to carrier and stripes of one. Wigs made to carrier and the C. BURNHAM.
B. BURNHAM.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP

B.T.BABBITT, New York City. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUG

PERFECT TOILET

B. T. BABBITT, New York Ch

Union Galvanizing Work JOHN M'VOY MANUFACTURER OF GALVANIZED

SHEET IRON All kinds of Iron Work Galvanized.

OFFICE AND WORKS—61 to 67 Mile (bet. Wells and Franklin), Ca

CONFECTIONERS.

AUCTION SALES. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Butters' Wednesday Trade Sale, June 13, at 9:30 O'Clock A. M. WHITE & YELLOW WAR ASSORTED GLASSWARE, 100 Pcs. Oil-Cloth & Carpeting

White Lead, Teas, Gr. at their salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auc Butters' Thursday Trade & BOOTS & SHOES

ASSIGNEE'S SALE at 11 o'clock a. m., SEASONABLE CLOTHING, 1.000 SUITS COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS.
1.000 COATS AND VESTS.
400 COATS AND VESTS.
400 COATS AND TESTS.
600 COATS AND TESTS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and JEANS.
500 das. Hosiery, 50 cases stray Goods.
At our microouns, 11s and 12 Wahash-ay,
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austions.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Assignee's Sale. At 159 State-st. WATCHES.

JEWELRY, and PLATED-WARE THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock, Afternoon at 2:30, and Evening at 7:30. All Goods Guaranteed as Repressioney Refunded. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. CONTINUATION OF THE

AUCTION SALE Fine Oil Paintings At 78 & 80 Randolph-st., At 10 o'c'k this Morning & 2:30 in the Afternoon

Sale without reserve.

Many of the Finest Pictures left. BLISON, POMEROY & CO. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

In accordance with instructions from Manufacturers we shall close out at Ass-tion, on WEDNESDAY, June 13, an Extra Large and Fine Line of SPRING AND SUMMER BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS

> GEO. P. GORE & CO.. 68 and 70 Wabash-87. On Thursday, June 14, at 94 O'clock,

A Special Sale close out several consignments to pay advantage of the consignment of the consistency of

By HIRAM BRUSH. ART SALE

113 AND 115 STATE STREET.

By H. C. HUNT & CU.,
276 Madison et.

This day at 10 a. m. will be sold Furniture of all kinds and used, a full line of firumels and ingrain open, Mirrors. Bedding. Cook Stoves. Re., herbade entire Household effects of a private dwelling in the condender Chattel Mortegue BRUSH, Auctionem.

And Agent for Mortegaes.